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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Is Crowding Crime

Spain Holds Fast, Sees Light

England's Churches Fight Arms

San Francisco Exults in Water

Irish Blue Shirts Lose Chief

N. E. A. Asks 1934 Type School

AS THE Lindbergh kidnaping case is pushed steadily toward full disclosures, Washington points to the effectiveness of its new anti-crime machinery. In the Lindbergh case the Department of Justice has run down 5000 "leads" in two years and finally caught Bruno Richard Hauptmann with the ransom money. There are 50,000 index cards classifying clews and persons involved in the search. Some 6000 American gangsters remain in hiding, but Dillinger, the foremost, has fallen and his empire dwindles. New interstate powers, new agencies, close cooperation between federal and state forces, are factors that bring light and hope—America will yet make major crime the chosen profession only of imbeciles.

* * *

¶ Spain, ready to declare a "state of alarm" and take iron measures for control, sees a clearing situation with calmer days ahead. Many more private caches of arms and explosives are believed to exist and when the Cortes gives more police power, will be hunted. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholics, sobered by a protest meeting against them by 80,000 Madrid workers said to have access to full arms, confer with President Zamora and renounce any present intention of snatching power—Hope grows of a fusion of trustworthy parties for the good of the Republic.

* * *

¶ Geneva sees the League make hard work of the often postponed business of stopping the Gran Chaco war. The intention as now shaping is to appoint another conciliation committee and if this fails, to convoke the Assembly in November to vote recommendations which if not accepted by Bolivia and Paraguay will allow application of sanctions. Both sides claim the arms embargo is a sanction and should apply only to the aggressor. If the League would agree, all would be simple—Paraguay and Bolivia would each show up the other as sole aggressor.

* * *

¶ Britain sees the National Council of Evangelical Churches, shocked by Washington disclosures, call on the government for an arms investigation. The petition quotes League statistics to show that in five years from 1928 to 1933 51,000,000 gold pounds worth of arms were exported from 39 countries. Britain, in 1932, supplied 29.9 per cent, France 27.7 per cent, Sweden 11 per cent and the United States 8.7 per cent of the £7,000,000 total. The churches voice a growing conviction—Private arms profits gravely endanger world peace.

* * *

¶ San Francisco rejoices in completion of its famous Hetch-Hetchy water system. At a cost of more than $100,000,000 and 20 years of courageous work against defiant natural obstacles, a gravity pipe line 207 miles in length brings a perpetual supply of fine water from the high Sierran valley. In this long, vast undertaking San Francisco has set a lesson for itself and all cities—It has shown that intelligence and determination can bring the hugest right idea to fruition.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State sees an upset in the United Ireland Party, or Blue Shirts, President de Valera's chief opposition. Gen. Eion O'Duffy, leader and one of the founders of the Blue Shirts, resigns and Secretary Cronin succeeds to his place. Vice-President MacDermot opposed General O'Duffy for his advocacy of a mild Fascist plank in the party platform. O'Duffy has often justified his military title—He could keep on telling the enemy what he thought while bottles and brickbats crowded the soft air of the Irish night.

* * *

¶ Australia sees Melbourne, Vic., award 91 drivers of commercial automobiles silver medallions for going through five years without accident. About 200 others are presented with certificates for having made a perfect score for one year. The National Safety Council is achieving wide results by making accident avoidance a popular competitive game. A trite phrase refers to "an accident going somewhere to happen"—Drivers can see that that "somewhere" isn't anywhere within the range of their mental vigilance.

* * *

¶ Chicago hears National Education Association propose "expanded high schools" for surplus idle youth. The session at the Century of Progress finds 5,000,000 boys and girls under 20 out of school with no jobs. Are they to knock in vain at the gates of life? is a question America must answer. Change the 1894 school model to fit the 1934 world, is urged. Individual culture is not enough; children must be helped to grasp social and governmental problems—How many pupils know even the Recovery alphabet from AAA to XYZero?

Pelley Heads New Rail Group Organized for Coördination In Solving Mutual Problems

Will Leave New Haven When Organization Is Fully Effective

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—Representatives of class 1 railroads of the nation have approved a plan for coordination of all efforts to solve their common problems.

The plan approved is the formation of the Association of American Railroads, an organization which will supplant the Association of Railway Executives and the American Railway Association.

Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was elected president of the new association and will resign his position with the New Haven to devote full time to the consolidated organization when it becomes effective.

The Association of American Railroads will become actual when it has been approved by the directorates of the individual railroads which will compose it. Several railroads already have voted this approval, the group's spokesman said. He declined to say when final approval is expected.

The president of the new association will act under the control of a board of directors consisting of 14 railroad chief executives apportioned six to the West, five to the East and three to the South.

"The new organization constitutes an aggressive and determined effort to deal with common problems," a statement issued at the close of an all-day meeting in the Blackstone Hotel said. "It is the purpose of this movement to include every phase of railroad transportation and to employ every constructive approach, not merely in the solution of difficulties, but in hastening and directing the improvement and development of the industry. . . ."

"The railroad executives who have formulated the plan regard it as a concerted effort to protect and advance the railroad industry under private ownership and management, to enable them better to handle their own affairs on a permanent basis, as well as to coöperate more effectively with the Government in constructively working out a program in

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Rail Tsar

John J. Pelley
President of New Haven Road to Head Association of American Railroads

League Plans Action to End Chaco Conflict

Conciliation Move First, Followed by Assembly If Necessary

Poland Stirs Powers

France, Roumania, Czechoslovakia All Join Combat on Minorities Issue

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 22—It is now clear that the intention of League members is to appoint a conciliation committee to make a final effort in the Gran Chaco conflict and if this fails, to convoke an extraordinary Assembly in November to vote recommendations which if unacceptable by either Bolivia or Paraguay will permit the application of sanctions.

The jurisdictional position is still somewhat troubled, but everybody feels that logic-chopping and the interminable attempts to interpret texts are singularly misplaced when two countries persist in warfare. Against the legal thesis that an embargo is a sanction and as such should be applied only to the aggressor and not to the victim, there is opposed the more empiric assertion that any way of stopping war is good.

Must Quit Fighting

There emerges, too, from these discussions, the general conviction that in the beginning both parties were guilty and that in any case suspension of hostilities is now necessary to enable the League to operate.

It follows, since Article 15 as a whole is declared applicable to the present case, the conciliation committee must endeavor to induce Bolivia and Paraguay to cease strife and to accept arbitration.

Dr. Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State has insisted on a time limit, which will doubtless be six weeks. Afterward it will be the turn of the extraordinary assembly to state conditions. If both countries agree to them the quarrel will be settled. If one only obeys, then Article 16, which provides for sanctions, must come into force. Under this article it is obvious that while sanctions should fall on the recalcitrant nation, the other nation should be helped. Thus, sooner or later, we must return to this problem of whether the embargo is a sanction and therefore whether it can be fairly brought to bear on both sides.

Minorities

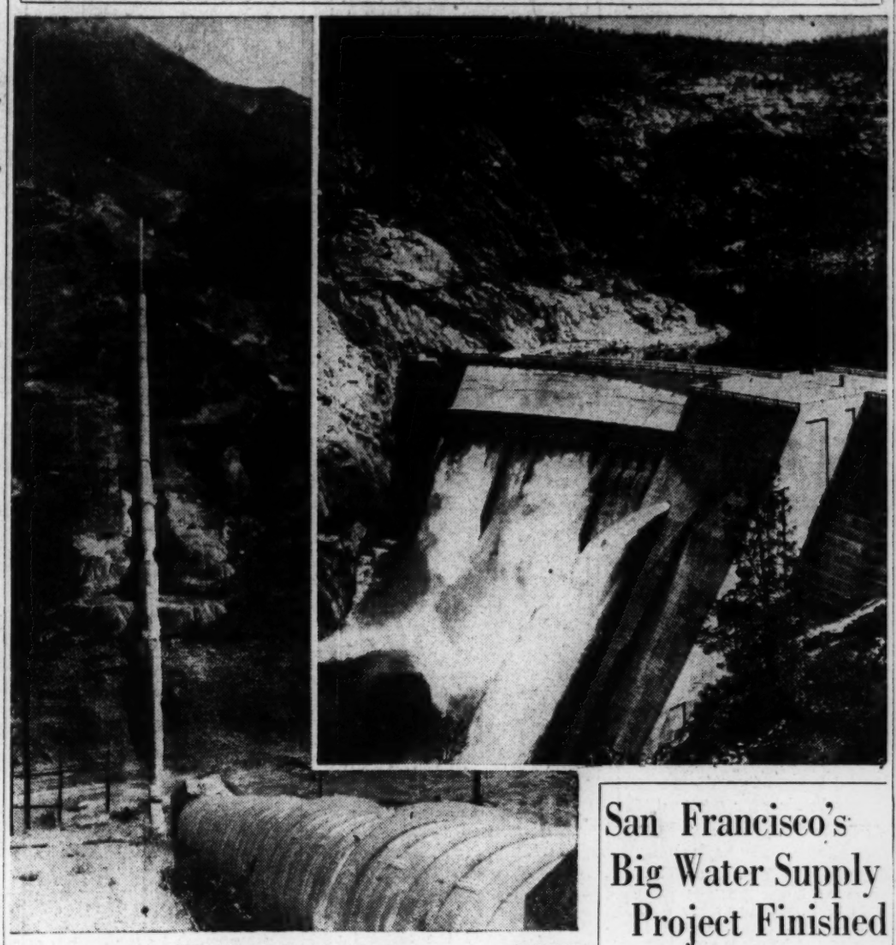
Evolution of the minorities question in the Commission is interesting in throwing light on the diplomatic moves of European countries. The fact that the great powers permitted a debate on the Polish project to universalize minority treaties without first calling Poland to order for repudiating its own engagements, is taken as acquiescence in the Polish action in tearing up the treaty.

Meantime French commentators violently attack Poland as having completely ignored its alliance with France and as behaving in full understanding with Germany. Poland in turn reproaches Roumania, to which it is likewise bound for submitting to French influence. Hungary, in the minorities debate, declares that Roumania, besides Czechoslovakia, has treated its minorities obligations as a scrap of paper. But Roumania instead of following Poland's lead has professed to hold to the treaty. The result is the same, but the general contention of the Little Entente is that there must be no alterations in the treaty, or the basis of their existence is destroyed.

By a significant paradox, Hungary too holds to the treaty. It

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

San Francisco Reaches Far Into Mountains for Water Supply



The Hetch-Hetchy Project
Left—The Red Mountain Bow Pipe Line. Right—The O'Shaughnessy Dam, 344 Feet High.

San Francisco's Big Water Supply Project Finished

Hetch-Hetchy Development Has Cost City More Than $100,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Hetch-Hetchy, the vast municipal water project of San Francisco, is finished.

A tribute to courage, perseverance and engineering skill, the first waters from the Sierra Nevada Mountains are even now pouring into the immense storage lakes and reservoirs.

Two hundred and seven miles San Francisco has gone for its water. It has gone through mountains swelling with methane gas, through quicksilver, through heat so intense underground that men could not work, through sheer granite walls to the High Sierra to insure that its inhabitants will never lack pure water in the future.

It has spent in excess of $100,000,000 to build the waterway, with its accompanying hydroelectric plants, its pipe-line bridge across the lower portion of San Francisco Bay, to acquire an existing inadequate private water system and to build a waterway which flows from its source to its distributing point entirely by gravity.

Years in Building

It has taken years to build it—so long that many have referred to the project as San Francisco's "white elephant." There have been 20 years of construction alone on the project, which was actually planned 14 years before any earth was turned, back in 1900.

Now—completed—San Francisco can claim that it has a water system second to none and, incidentally, in acquiring its water system, San Francisco has acquired property that may be used forever for the enjoyment of its inhabitants.

Legal difficulties confronted the city from the beginning. Added to the legal difficulties were definite rules laid down by the Federal Government in the development of trails, camp sites, roads and other facilities in the region of Hetch-Hetchy itself and the city found itself hard pressed to find the funds for this work.

Begins at Mt. Lyell

These, however, were minor matters compared with the obstacles of construction. The latter stages of the construction especially offered the most difficulty. In order to be

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Roosevelt Plea Spurs Efforts To End Strike

General Reopenings Monday Forecast in Textile Districts

Some Opposition

Union Decision Awaited; Strikers Adamant in Maine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—End of the textile strike seemed in sight today, indeed almost a matter of hours.

The executive council of the United Textile Workers Union is in session here this morning, and a decision to return employees to their jobs seemed contingent only upon employers agreeing to be bound by recommendations of the Winant board.

Meanwhile, headquarters here heard that the strike was marking time all over the country, and that a truce prevailed in most localities. National Guard units were awaiting demobilization, and authorities were ready to free pickets who have been arrested, as soon as the strike is called off. Barring a most unexpected turn in the situation, and even if a full return to work is not voted by Monday, by that date a large majority of the mills are expected to be back in operation.

Satisfaction with the Winant Board continued to be warmly expressed here. Labor circles lead in their welcome, but employers are not unrepresented, and impartial editorial comment applauding this fair and democratic survey of the situation is coming in from all quarters.

A degree of intransigence, however, was still noted in employing circles. Mill owners, whatever the decision of the strike committee, are opening the mills with no reference to the Winant Board's recommendations. "A majority of our employees are now at work," said Mr. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, "and I am recommending that closed mills open as soon as possible."

Carrying out the Winant Board's recommendations was felt by objective observers here to be the most promising prospect for the textile industry that has emerged since the textile code was signed more than a year ago. Removal of jurisdiction over labor clauses of the codes from NRA and their future supervision by the Labor Department and new agencies, was enthusiastically hailed in union circles. Labor feels, it has been evident for some time, that NRA has a predisposition in favor of employers, and this sentiment deepened into a chasm through Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's sharp dispute with textile union leaders last week.

The prospective textile wage study by the Federal Trade Commission is also regarded with intense satisfaction by the workers' spokesmen. They recall past successes of that commission, particularly in the steel and power industries, and anticipate a similar housecleaning in the textile business.

Labor and Capital In New England Held Favorable to Truce

A disposition on the part of both strike leaders and capital to accede to President Roosevelt's request to end the strike immediately is manifest generally throughout New England.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, through its president, Mr. Ernest W. Hood, has stated that "a vast majority of mills signify their intent to accede to the President's request to open mills as soon as possible."

There has been no official expression of the strikers' willingness to go back to work Monday, although union leaders have generally expressed satisfaction with the terms of the decision rendered by the Winant mediation board. Mr. William E. G. Batty, secretary of the New Bedford Textile Council, stated today that the strike council of that city is satisfied with the recommendations of the board.

But in Maine where the strike dug in last, it appears that its roots are to be the toughest. By unanimous vote, the Associated Press reports, strikers in Biddeford and Skowhegan refused to reënter the mills next Monday and indicated an adamantine stand until the strike reaches a settlement. The State Labor Department now estimates in excess of 9000 of the 22,000 textile operatives in Maine are on strike.

Ludlow, Mass., became a battle sector yesterday as violence broke out at the gates of the jute mill of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates. State troops long held in abeyance in the Bay State were sent to the town from the Northampton barracks upon the request of the local selectmen.

Plans, especially in Connecticut, are being shaped today for a concerted reopening of mills on Monday. Between now and then strike leaders must determine if their approval of the board's recommendations is sufficiently deep to induce them to man the textile industry pending arbitration.

Indications are that while the strikers interpret the board's decision as pro-labor, they will oppose general openings Monday, at least until orders come through from the

Spain's Leftists Plan Fusion For New Government

'State of Alarm' Expected to Be Decreed, as Storm Brews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Sept. 22—The political barometer is still set at "storm" and proclamation "state of alarm" is expected at any minute.

Denials, however, of revolutionary intentions, appearing in El Socialista, indicate a decrease in the pressure.

Well-informed opinion is more optimistic regarding the immediate future. Threats from the Left have sobered the Rightists in their demand for power.

Señor Gil Robles, after his recent audience with President Zamora is believed to have taken the President's views to heart and abandoned the idea of provoking a situation intended to open the way for Roman Catholic supremacy. It is more than likely that the sight of 80,000 determined workers at last week's Stadium meeting, followed by the discovery that they can be armed to the teeth has given Roman Catholics a severe jolt.

Coincident with the report that Señor Robles is renouncing his pretensions to the premiership for the time being, come three leaders, Señor Sanchez Roman, independent deputy and a powerful personality, Señor Martinez Diego Barrios, dissent Radical, and Señor Gordon Ordoz, Radical-Socialist, with a plan for colloboration of genuine republican parties with Left tendencies. It is not intended to attempt a fusion of the various parties to form a nucleus with leaders in whom Republicans as well as Socialists could place their faith. If the plan succeeds, then the way is paved for a National Government and early general elections are believed to be the only solution for the present impasse. Socialists would not stand for such elections held under Radical or Right Wing control.

The Samper Government is now forging ahead with a budget which it intends to present to the Cortes. Declaration of a "state of alarm," which Premier Samper foreshadowed yesterday, does not necessarily indicate that dangers of an outbreak increased. Its purpose is to continue holding the controls with firm hand until the Cortes reopens and searching, unhampered by legal restrictions, of establishments and private houses which are suspected of containing stores of arms and explosives.

It is unfortunate that at this juncture there should be further trouble with Catalonia, where the postmen rioted yesterday and paralyzed service at the Barcelona postoffice. This was to air their protest at dismissal of their chief who had addressed insulting messages to both the Government and the President. As postal employees of Barcelona and Madrid are well known for their extreme views, reaction in the capital is feared and the Minister of Communications has found it necessary to take precautions against the emergency.

Royal Wedding Nov. 29

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Prince George of England and Princess Marina of Greece will be married Nov. 29 in Westminster Abbey, it was announced today.

Putting Persons On Salvage Basis Favored by Colby

Former Secretary of State Talks on Issues Involved in Morro Castle Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The most promising prospect for increasing the safety of passengers at sea lies in broadening the basis on which salvage claims may be founded, so as to include the rescue of persons in danger as well as the saving of vessels and cargoes, according to Mr. Bainbridge Colby, formerly Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet.

Commenting on a proposal that salvage fees be abolished altogether so as to relieve captains of vessels of the necessity for choosing between conflicting interests when they issued S O S calls, published in the Monitor on Sept. 12, Mr. Colby declared that he would not favor a revision of the law in that direction

In an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor, the one-time Secretary of State outlined his views on the weaknesses of the present law and discussed the issues involved both from a humanitarian and a legal standpoint.

He emphasized the stern and exacting services that ship masters and crews must perform in going to the aid of vessels in distress and charged that the effect of the present law is to set a higher value upon ships and cargoes than upon human life.

"One of the main objects of consideration in salvage cases is to induce salvors to have themselves in readiness and properly equipped to

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Politicians Look Over Débris

Col. Sullivan Takes ERA Job

Students Adopt Labor Tactics

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Politics

Inventory Taking

Massachusetts today took political inventory.

It found its newly nominated Republican gubernatorial candidate, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, his coat off, already launched on his campaign with practically six speaking engagements for today. It found (if it looked hard) leonine Mr. James M. Curley, newly nominated Democratic gubernatorial candidate, taking his ease somewhere on Cape Cod.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of the Alfred E. Smith clan of Massachusetts Democrats, accepted Mr. Curley's 150,000 vote plurality over Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole as a certain mandate from the Democratic Party that it wants the former Boston Mayor. He will not bolt the party, neither will he bolt to Mr. Curley's support.

* * *

The dust of yesterday's contest laid, the public counted the political casualties. One Democratic national representative, Mr. John J. Douglas, for 10 years representative of Massachusetts' eleventh district, dropped out. State Representative John P. Higgins, stepped up, hoped for Washington.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon, Republican pre-primary convention candidate for state auditor, lost her chance of being the first Massachusetts woman state officer. Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor from 1915 to 1931, took the nomination.

Onto the political shelf went State Senator Joseph Finnegan, Democratic floor leader, defeated by Mr. Joseph P. Donahoe in the Seventh Suffolk District. Mr. Finnegan only of all the state senatorial list fell by the wayside.

Among the state representatives about 10 Democrats and five Republicans failed of renomination.

* * *

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, stormy petrel of Massachusetts politics, today started all the accustomed post-election machinery going, demanded a recount.

Former Mayor Curley becomes the Democratic political bigwig in the State, can dictate to large extent ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

School of Work and Play Urged by Head of N. E. A. In Plea for 5,000,000 Idle Youth

Advocates New System of Education as Part of General Move to Abolish, or at Least to Minimize, Crime in the United States

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—To keep the unemployed youth of the country estimated at 5,000,000, busy and out of mischief, Dean Henry Lester Smith president of the National Education Association, advised new tactics of education here yesterday. His measures would operate to protect many young people in their dangerous era, observers felt, and would nip much crime before it originated.

"Today there are probably 5,000,000 young people under 20 years of age who are not in schools and for whom there are not jobs," Dean Smith said. "What are they to do? The Civilian Conservation Corps is caring for only a few hundred thousands.

"Are we to let the rest of them knock in vain at the gates of life, and so increase the army of vagrant transients?

"Does not a better answer lie in the development of a new kind of secondary school and a new policy with reference to the expansion of the same, which will offer a combination program of work and play that will grip their imagination, arouse their interests, meet their needs and prepare them to participate intelligently in the new and changing social-economic order?"

The army of unemployed youth is not a mere temporary problem brought about by the depression, in Dean Smith's opinion. "The tremendous increase in school enrollments, especially on the high school level, has been the certain outcome of a century of progress in science and the consequent development of labor-saving machinery," he said.

Dean Smith was the principal speaker on the National Parent-Teacher Day program at the Chicago World's Fair. His appeal for expansion of the school system to meet the need of the older unemployed youth was supported by Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

How to build financial foundations for this expanded program of education was declared a question of immediate importance by Dean Smith. "The tax systems of many of our states are completely outworn and grossly unfair," he continued. "The local property tax, formerly almost the sole support of the schools, is now utterly inadequate. New forms of taxation administered through the larger areas of state and nation are imperative.

"The participation of the Federal Government in the support of public education is not merely an emergency need. It is a permanent one. Our richest state has eight times the wealth per child of school age of the poorest state.

"The Federal Government must sooner or later assist the states in providing a national minimum or foundation program of financial support in every state, under safeguards which require proper financial effort on the part of each state but at the same time do not involve the Federal Government in the control and management of schools."

Changes in school curriculums which have brought so-called fads and frills into the public school have great social importance, said Mrs. Langworthy. Music, art, physical education, shop work, and home economics, these newer subjects, keep young people interested in their prolonged school period and prepare them in a practical way for their future, in her judgment.

"These subjects which have so deep a social value in no way supersede the basic studies—'the three Rs,'" Mrs. Langworthy declared. "These are the tools of learning and must be mastered in the early days. One would not feel that his family had been served with food if only knives and forks, spoons and plates had been furnished: 'the three Rs' have the same relationship to education. They are the implements with which we provide ourselves nourishment."

Gordon Bennett Race Ready to Start With Balloons of 9 Nations

WARSAW, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Polish navy decided today to establish a special Baltic Sea patrol—should the south wind continue—for the protection of 18 balloons from nine nations entered in the twenty-second annual Gordon Bennett classic.

Prevailing winds are westerly, which would carry the balloons over Soviet Russia, but for many days the winds have been south.

Despite the late entry of the Spanish balloon piloted by Capt. Julio Gillen and Señor Juan Jauregui, they were admitted for tomorrow's race. Spain registered the entry 21 days after the official list was closed, but at the request of the Polish Aeronautical Club, sponsors, the Aeronautics Union approved Spanish participation.

Entrants from the United States were opposed to the takeoff at stated intervals but the rule is effective. The United States Navy entry will take to the air sixth, and "The Buffalo," entered by the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier-Express, holds twelfth place.

Rainbow Takes Lead In Fourth Cup Race

ABOARD U. S. C. G. CUTTER ARGO OFF NEWPORT, Sept. 22 (AP)—Endeavour, British challenger for the America's Cup, and the American defender Rainbow today were sent away at 10:40 a. m (E. S. T., on a triangular course and in a 12-knot breeze for the fourth race of the series. Endeavour was seeking its third victory and Rainbow its second.

The course was the same as on Tuesday when Endeavour won and set a course record of 3h. 9m. 1s.

Both were tardy crossing the line, but Rainbow was the first over and leading by three lengths. She crossed 25 seconds after the signal, with Endeavour following 20 seconds later.

Five minutes after the start Rainbow had increased her lead to at least five boat lengths and was working to weather of the challenger. She was boiling along like a scared rabbit, a plume of white under her bow.

[Further details will be found on the Sports Page]

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Things Present

"A Day With the Revolutionists," on the Editorial Page, is remarkable in that it relates the adventure of an American journalist in interviewing the head of the Imro revolutionary movement, who is being hunted down by the Sofia Government.

Readers of the Monitor share many interesting things in the Parent Column, on the Progress in Education Page. Today's column offers a harmonious solution of a trying problem.

Readers who have been following the "Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble" will not be disappointed in today's installment on the Home Forum Page.

The important events of the week are summarized each Saturday on the World News Map, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The State Flowers series, which has been appearing weekly, has been completed; but on Monday the entire list, showing each state flower, how and when it was adopted, etc., will be offered in a valuable table.

Monday brings also the Children's Page and more help in job-making in the Vocations feature.

Business Is Warned of Loss Of Control to Government If Labor Is Not Recognized

Continual Flouting, Economist Tells New England Council, Will Mean Permanent Regulation—There Can Be, He Says, No Middle Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POLAND SPRING, Me., Sept. 21—"Either recognize labor or submit to extended government control," was the choice flung to business men at the New England Council meeting here today. "There is no in-between course," the Council was told by Dr. Norman J. Ware, economist of Wesleyan University.

Dr. Ware's speech challenged American business at its most sensitive point—union recognition. Not many miles from turbulent scenes of the textile strike, he stood forth as a defender of labor and told assembled business that its cause of nonrecognition was already lost.

No longer is the issue a matter of this or that opinion, Dr. Ware said. No longer can either capital or labor, singly or collectively, decide the industrial pattern. Events have taken a hand, he said—conditioning factors that are not subject to control by either side.

Evolution

The evolution of the capitalist system—its present need for a new balance—is in the saddle, Dr. Ware said. Needs for balance between competition and monopoly, for greater mass consumption to offset mass production, for wage justice, are the conditioning factors, he added.

Some authority, he indicated, must curb the present anarchy in the business system, and exert conscious control toward the new balance.

"Therefore the choice does not lie between the independence of action for business, and its curtailment. Curtailment is inevitable. The choice is: who shall curtail? Shall it be labor or the Government?"

Alliance with labor, in Dr. Ware's opinion, will turn out to be a more satisfactory solution than further government control.

Bulwarks

"Trade unions in the United States are not opposed to the capitalist system," he told the council. "On the contrary, they are the most vigorous bulwarks against Communist thought. It is nonrecognition by employers which throws the control of labor into the hands of left-wing leaders.

"Recognition, on the other hand, will help materially. It will lead to higher wages and stabilized wages. This means greater purchasing power at the expense of production which is now overemphasized. The scales will be topped back in the direction of greater buying.

"Capital will of necessity in future have to be content with a less speculative return."

The trouble with company unions, Dr. Ware said, is that they cannot stabilize wages as between competitors. If wages are to be lifted to higher general levels, coördinated action throughout whole industries is vital. Under the competitive system, all wages must move up together, or none can go higher.

"Therefore, employers had better not stake too much on their continued individual sovereignty," he concluded. "I am forced to conclude that this attitude is only an invitation to further government control of industry."

Today in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

pointment of state committees, can roam in larger political pastures. Vote recapitulations show that Mr. Curley swept cities and towns indiscriminately. There is even talk that Governor Ely will resign as national committeeman and let Mr. Curley name his successor.

Significant indicator of the tone Mr. Bacon's attack will take was contained in this opening barrage: "Massachusetts must not be submitted to gang rule on Beacon Hill."

* * *

Governor's Council

The Governor's Council, that body of eight men, who confirm or refuse to confirm, the Governor's appointments, has its full complement of candidates with the exception of one. They follow:

DEMOCRATIC

District
1—Philip J. Russell, Fall River.
2—Leo J. Halloran, Quincy.
3—William J. Coughlin, Brookline.
4—Daniel H. Coakley, Boston.
5—William G. Hennessey, Lynn.
6—James J. Brennan, Somerville.
7—Charles J. O'Connor, Worcester.
8—Morton H. Burdick, W. Springfield.

REPUBLICAN

District
1—Edmond Cote, Fall River.
2—Joseph B. Grossman, Quincy.
3—Frank A. Brooks, Watertown.
4—Undetermined.
5—Eugene B. Fraser, Lynn.
6—Eugene A. F. Burnett, Somerville.
7—Winfield A. Schuster, Douglas.
8—Joshua A. Baker, Pittsfield.

The Lieutenant-Governor acts as the council's presiding officer, bringing total membership to nine.

Recovery

Fair Exchange

Maj. Roswell G. Hall, Boston ERA administrator, has had to neglect his other job of public buildings commissioner; has found, despite this neglect, that he was working 18 hours a day.

In the meantime, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, found his work slowing down with the completion of the East Boston vehicular tunnel, the last of several excellent engineering projects, including the Kenmore Square subway extension.

Major Hall resigned the first of this week, said he could not carry such a load any further, still saw two more months of 18-hour days because no substitute was in sight. thought of Colonel Sullivan, experienced administrator of complicated projects and with both ability and time. The Mayor offered, the Colonel accepted. Major Hall sighed with relief and saw his burdened days at an end.

* * *

Monday's Retail Conference

Five years ago, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board, tallied up the several yearly conferences bearing on retailing—manufacturers, merchants, economists, advertisers and the like—and saw mutual advantage from pooling their resources. Thus came into being the Boston Conference on Retail Distribution which holds its sixth session here beginning Monday.

Since 1929 distribution has become the nub of the new economics, and the conference has expanded to national scope. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins heads the speakers' list. Between speeches a large and prominent assemblage of retail leaders will thrash out pressing questions arising from the New Deal.

In the evening Miss Perkins will turn her attention to another vital problem—that of preventing industrial accidents. The International Association of Industrial Accident Boards, in convention at the Hotel Statler, will hear Miss Perkins expound her theories on this subject.

Monitor Presents Feature Radiocast

BEGINNING tonight Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, will present a weekly series of feature programs of selected stories over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., at 7:45 o'clock, eastern daylight time. The topic tonight will be "Buddy, the Seeing Eye." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Education

Tactics by Example

Children like to imitate their elders. Thus when Brockton High School students yesterday felt themselves unjustly treated, they quickly adopted the strike tactics that have marked the Brockton shoe industry. They struck.

Their protest: The school hours had been lengthened half an hour. In return they were promised a study period and the reduction of homework. The half hour had been added. The terms had not been lived up to.

Some 300 students then had their first taste of mob force. They marched to the headmaster's house, called for him to come out and talk to them. He couldn't come out. He was not at home. By this time reason was of no avail. Thwarted, they started to throw vegetables and stones, finally broke a window. Satisfied, they proceed to a mass meeting at the American Legion Parkway where saner students were holding forth.

At the meeting a committee of six was chosen to confer with the headmaster Monday morning, the rest of the students to remain outside until the committee reported the results of its conference. If their demands were not met, they would strike, refuse to go to classes.

Mulloney Trial

The Accused Speaks

"In my best judgment, it was a good loan." Daniel C. Mulloney was paralleling the words of many another banker accused of fraud. "I committed no crime."

Then in a trice, he admitted the truth of several government claims—and denied their importance. Never did he pretend, he said, that Miss Helen A. Ganley was financially responsible. He knew she was Deery's secretary, knew she was serving Deery as an "accommodation note maker."

But the security for the loan, said Daniel Mulloney, was sound and adequate.

* * *

"Deery," the witness said, "wanted the money for the benefit of the Salem Trust Company, of which he was president." This, he told the board of directors, called the note a "slow loan," and made no pretense that Miss Ganley wanted the money.

"Such transactions are common among bankers," he told the court.

Prosecutor: "Then by this loan you did not intend to insure the bank?"

Mr. Mulloney: "My whole life was in the bank."

Relief Roll Partly Self-Supporting In 'Community Park' of Maine Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Sept. 21—By a "Community Park" plan, Fort Fairfield has addressed itself to the problem of reducing the cost of relief for the town's needy, and has at the same time undertaken to raise the social standard and morale of its dependents.

Twenty small dwellings built for the needy folk by the needy folk comprise "Community Park," located on the site of a former racing park at the outskirts of this northeastern Maine town. It is a development of the past two years, conceived by the town fathers and achieved by the help of Federal Emergency Relief funds. By this plan, employment has been provided for dependents of the town in the park's construction at 40 cents per hour. At the same time, the dependents have been able to move from somewhat dull and dismal flat rents to neat private abodes equipped with well water and necessary conveniences. Furthermore, the relief director, Mr. W. R. Burns, has been able to make the dependents earn a greater part of their expenses; and Fort Fairfield has accordingly won favorable comment throughout the State for its practical idea.

In 1929, Fort Fairfield purchased the former racing park for $2500. During the next five years the town took from the site $10,000 worth of road gravel. Because rents were scarce in the town, the town was forced to pay $15 per month to house 60 families. The first cost problem to be met seemed to be the housing cost. Officials then hit upon the "Community Park" plan. So in 1933, the town erected buildings on the racing park lot at a cost of $4050, to accommodate 10 families; and in 1934 it erected buildings at a cost of $5628 to house 10 more. Rent saved in that time amounted to $5400. All labor furnished for "Community Park" came from dependents on the relief rolls, and labor funds came from the ERA.

But this is not the whole story: Fort Fairfield went even farther toward making its dependents as nearly pay-as-you-go as possible. A farm, taken over by a local bank, was rented in 1933 for $200. Worked by the needy folk, it yielded 1500 pounds of buckwheat, and 200 barrels of flour—cost of milling being paid for by sale of the bran.

Putting Persons on Salvage Basis Favored by Colby

(Continued from Page 1)

render assistance to vessels in distress," Mr. Colby said.

"The salvage of vessels in need of help often involves risk of life to the salvors and, in numerous cases, it at least involves great exertions and unusual hardships.

"The liberal awards made to salvors by the courts are a recognition of this fact. They are computed with regard to the value of the ship and its cargo which is the subject of rescue and with reference to the degree of peril in which the ship found itself and the exertion and risk involved in its salvage.

Salvage of Life

"The vice of the situation is not in the general law of salvage, but in the way the salvage of life is treated with reference to the salvage of other cargo. As to this phase of the question, it is interesting to recall the opinion of the court with reference to salvage claims connected with the capsizing of the Eastland in the Chicago River in 1915 with appalling loss of life. The court was called upon to construe the federal statute known as the Salvage Act, which provided that salvors of human life are entitled to a fair share of the remuneration awarded to salvors of the vessel, cargo and accessories.

"Judge Carpenter of the United States District Court, in his opinion, said: 'It is a sad reflection to contemplate this law.'"

"The effect of this law is to give life salvors a share in the remuneration provided the saving of human life was coincident with the salvage of the vessel and cargo. In the case of the Eastland, it was held that, while many lives were saved through the exertions and courage of life salvors, the vessel at that time being an entire wreck, resting on the bottom, was not salvaged, hence the life salvors had no support in the statute to their claim for remuneration.

"So much for the law.

Part of His Duty

"Undoubtedly a ship master, in loyalty to his owner, considers it a part of his duty to avoid the heavy liability that arises in case of salvage. When human lives are the stake in a guessing match by the captain of a ship over the fate of his injured vessel, something is wrong and calls for remedy.

"The provision of the federal statute which declares it to be the duty of every master of a vessel, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew or passengers, to render assistance to every person at sea in danger of being lost is not sufficient even though the law provides that failure to discharge this duty will subject the person to fine and imprisonment.

"The trouble is that vessels capable of rendering aid do not know of the occurrence of accidents or the existence of danger unless summoned by the captain of the vessel which stands in need of assistance.

"I think the best way to correct the situation would be to require ship owners to carry adequate marine insurance covering the salvage charges, including salvage of life as well as of cargoes.

"Certainly, the existing law should be amended so that life salvors are entitled to remuneration for the saving of life irrespective of the vessel and cargo. The present law which links the two and makes the claim of the life salvor dependent upon the actual salvage of ship and cargo is indefensible. In effect, it subordinates the saving of the passengers to the rescue of the ship and cargo."

Liner Tragedy Evidence Goes to Secretary Roper As Inquiry Takes Recess

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—The mass of conflicting evidence evoked by the Department of Commerce inquiry into the Morro Castle disaster goes before Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, today.

The investigating board is in recess until Monday, permitting the chairman, Mr. Dickerson N. Hoover, to go to Washington to confer with Secretary Roper on the evidence.

Seven witnesses were heard before adjournment yesterday, with the inquiry nearing an end. Mr. Hoover said he expected to conclude hearings early next week, after recalling Acting Capt. William F. Warms and others of the ship's officers.

Despite the confusion of testimony, certain facts have emerged as established definitely by the two weeks of inquiry into the burning of the liner, and the board has forecast what some of its recommendations will be.

Mr. Hoover, questioning a member of the crew about the rapidity with which the fire spread, explained: "The reason I am interested is because out of this hearing I hope there will come fireproof ship construction."

The investigators have pointed plainly to another possible finding—that the fire could have been confined to a single saloon, with no large loss of life, had the proper fire doors been closed.

Other recommendations evidently contemplated by the board are strict enforcement of rules against inflammable polishes, increased fire and lifeboat drills, and instruction of passengers in the use of lifebelts.

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Army Aids Typhoon Sufferers in Japan

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TOKYO, Sept. 22—Troops have been hurried in to patrol the streets of Osaka following the north Pacific typhoon that yesterday swept over this city and the other prosperous industrial centers of Kobe and Kyoto, and the tidal wave that came in the wake of the disturbance.

The Japanese authorities have promptly undertaken the task of feeding and sheltering the thousands who have been left without homes. The army is furnishing supplies.

With heavy damage to property and possible loss of life in a number of other districts, including Nagasaki, Tokushima, Tottori, Wakayama, Gifu, Aichi, Nagano and Yamanashi prefectures, difficulty has been found in listing the casualties, particularly in view of the disrupted communications. Estimates of 1651 fatalities and 4203 injured have been announced, but these figures are liable to be considerably changed with more complete information.

Information available at the United States Embassy indicated no Americans were injured or suffered serious loss.

League Plans Action To End Chaco Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

wants the minorities clause strictly applied. It talks of the inviolability of pacts. Yet Hungary has been the foremost revisionist country in Europe.

Reverse Action

There is evidence of a change of tactics. These minorities treaties can be used to develop discontent in other countries, to foment revolt, and thus to disrupt treaties by insisting on their application. Minorities are not being served but are being used.

On these grounds, therefore, there is a widespread feeling that the Polish declaration, though indefensible in that it is a unilateral denunciation of the treaty, shatters the minorities treaties on three grounds: First, the intolerable inequality they set up among nations; second, their uselessness, in that they are disregarded; third, the dangerous agitation which Chauvinistic propagandists keep alive in countries which have minorities. The subject needs more profounder consideration than it has yet received.

Dillinger Gangsters Shot

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22 (AP)—Harry Pierpont and Charles Makley, Dillinger gangsters, awaiting execution in Ohio penitentiary, were shot in their cells in the prison today, killing Makley, when they attempted to break jail with fake guns.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Ethel Waters, Helen Broderick, Clifton Webb and Dorothy Stone in this popular satirical revue, here for one more week. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30.

"COMING SPRING" (Plymouth). Owen Davis' new play with cast including the author's son. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton, in the film version of the play made famous by Katharine Cornell. Fitzpatrick travelogue, "Egypt, Kingdom of the Nile." 12, 2:15, 4:40, 7:05, 9:30.

FINE ARTS—"Les Trois Mousquetaires." French production of Alexandre Dumas' story with featured player, Harry Baur, the father in "Poil de Carrotte." Also Mickey Mouse in "Giant Land," and "Hessian Types and Costumes." 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The World Moves On," with Franchot Tone. Fenway at 1:15, 4:02, 6:49, 9:36. Paramount at 10:31 a. m., 1:15, 3:59, 6:43, 9:27. Also "Wagon Wheels."

EXETER — Charles Ruggles in amusing mystery thriller, "Murder in the Private Car." 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Alice Faye in "She Learned About Sailors."

BOSTON — "The Scarlet Letter." Nathaniel Hawthorne's book, with Colleen Moore in the rôle of Hester Prynne. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:24, 7:38, 10:52.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat in the title rôle. Producers got well into the spirit of Alexandre Dumas' book. Held over for second week. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:45, 4:59, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Chained." Vaudeville. Charles Hector's orchestra. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Belle of the Nineties," with Mae West and Roger Pryor. On the stage, Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals, Sevitzky's orchestra. 9:45, 11:50 a. m., 1:55, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:15.

TREMONT—"Cavalcade," at 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also Bing Crosby in "Too Much Harmony."

UPTOWN—Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary." 2:17, 4:57, 7:37, 10:17. Also "Romance in the Rain."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Ghost Ships," romantic remains of ancient vessels; "Davy Jones' Locker," cartoon; "Hollywood on Parade"; "Screen Souvenirs"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Outdoor concert, Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. 8.

Other Events

"ATLANTIS: EMPIRE OF ANTIQUITY"—Lecture by Dr. A. E. Strath-Gordon, founder and president of the Atlantean Research Society, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill. 8:15.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Center. 3:30.

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by FERA Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Will Dodge. 3:30.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Will meet at 10 a. m. at base of Mt. Monadnock (end of Poole Memorial Road) and climb to summit.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at North Station for 10:25 a. m. train to Magnolia. Rock climbers meet at New Peabody Boulders at 10:30 a. m.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT GROUP—Meets at 1:45 in front of Park Street subway station information booth for hike to Mystic Valley Parkway Reservation.

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—Lectures on physical science and religion, Twentieth Century Club, 2:30 and 8:15.

Monday

CONFERENCE ON DISTRIBUTION—Sponsored by Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with Harvard University, Boston University and M. I. T. Morning session at 9:15 a. m. Speakers include C. B. Larrabee, managing editor of Printers' Ink. Luncheon session at 12:30. Speakers include Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T.; Hon. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Richard Waldo, president of McClure Newspaper Syndicate. Afternoon session at 2. Speakers include William H. Leffingwell, president of The Taylor Society, John Swope, chief of field branch of the Compliance Division of the NRA, and Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Hotel Statler.

City Manager Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Proceeding with the reorganization of municipal government here after a change in administration through recall, the city council appointed Mr. Randall M. Dorton of Monterey as city manager. Mr. Dorton replaces Mr. James H. Bonner, who will return it is said to private business. Five years ago, Mr. Dorton became city manager of Monterey; before that, he was city manager of Pittsburgh.

Women Consult On Consolidation Of Peace Opinion

Miss Lyn Smith and Miss Amy Woods Speak at League Meeting

"It all depends on people like yourself," was Miss Lyn Smith's message yesterday to members of the Massachusetts branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, assembled at the Twentieth Century Club.

Organizing public opinion to make peace and disarmament paramount national issues in the fall elections, Miss Smith, a graduate of Barnard College, is touring New England as one of the "flying squadron" of the league, now making a nation-wide campaign. She was introduced by Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the league, who urged support of the Nye armament investigation.

Miss Smith discussed the psychology of the armaments manufacturers, and attributed their attitude in part to the fact that many of them are men without a country.

"There is a practical way," she explained, "of making the peaceful desires of the public bear fruit. That is by finding out before the November elections where congressional candidates stand on peace questions, on arms traffic and government control, before voting them into office.

"If we are going to vote," she added, "we have a right to know where our congressional candidates stand on these things. War was never more imminent than it is today. Are we merely going to be shot, or are we going to take action? We are faced with the necessity of destroying implements of war or of being destroyed by them."

She then told of her flying trips through Vermont, where the enthusiasm for her campaign had touched her deeply, of how small towns planned sending groups to approach each candidate and put to him, firmly but not belligerently, such questions as:

Where do you stand on international peace questions?

Would you vote for Government control of munitions?

The second speaker, Miss Amy Woods, said: "When I was in Washington, I realized what a terrific pressure the men in the Senate and House are under, with such a continuous mass of detail flooding in upon them. Don't approach your man with the thought that he is an informed Congressman, but with the idea that he is a laborer who doesn't know much about what the world is thinking, and tell him!"

Miss Woods told of taking a Senator to task for voting in favor of a naval appropriation. His reply, she explains, was that he had been supporting his President. To which Miss Woods said she retorted: "Your President did not send you here, but your constituency did."

She advocated that the constituency in each district impress upon its representative that unless he carries out the principles of true democracy, making the wishes of the people themselves felt in Washington, his chance of reelection would be slight. In addition, she outlined post-election work in following the Congressional Record, and in writing a letter of thanks as recognition whenever a Congressman did vote in favor of world peace.

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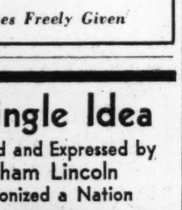

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Web of Evidence In Lindbergh Case Is Slowly Closing

Hauptmann Held Without Bail, Is Under Continual Questioning

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NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Fresh links from the Lindbergh kidnaping ladder were clamped last night about Bruno Richard Hauptmann by police in their drive to trace his hoard of ransom money to the mystifying abduction and killing of the aviator's first son.

While New Jersey's law enforcement machinery was geared to supersede the extortion charge, now holding the German carpenter, with a murder warrant, the wide-flung investigators, national and state, brought forth new evidence embracing, in brief:

1. A statement by Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey police, that Hauptmann once was an employee in the same Bronx lumber yard which was the source of the timber in the kidnaping ladder. Schwarzkopf acknowledged this was one of the police's best points.

Handwriting Is Identical

2. Detailed comparisons and checks, said Colonel Schwarzkopf, established definitely that Hauptmann's handwriting was the same as that in the ransom notes and that every one of the bills in the $13,750 recovered from the German ex-convict's garage was part of the extortion loot.

3. A theory of a Treasury expert that the kidnap ladder was broken in the descent from the Lindbergh nursery, and the baby and perhaps the kidnaper were hurt, gained prominence in the light of persistent reports that police had been informed of medical treatment received by Hauptmann for a leg injury about the time of the crime.

4. An official statement that Hauptmann had tried to flee the country in 1932, soon after the abduction.

Revolving about these focal points were conjecture as to what became of the remainder of the $50,000 ransom and police inquiry into reputed brokerage operations by Hauptmann. The 35-year-old alien had attempted to explain his recent life of ease by stock market successes.

Figuring, too, in the unraveling of the celebrated case was the question of accomplices. Colonel Schwarzkopf called it a matter of opinion.

Hauptmann Under Ordeal

Hauptmann was tightly held in the Bronx County Courthouse—his questioning continuing uninterrupted throughout the night while a growing group of equally well guarded "key figures" was paraded before him.

"That's a thing I am not going to tell you," was Schwarzkopf's significant response when asked if there were witnesses who had seen the German near the crime scene.

"Not yet" was the police chief's answer as to whether Hauptmann's footwear had been compared with plaster casts of footprints near the Sourland Mountain estate. Persons who were on the scene the blustery March night of the kidnaping insisted there were two sets of footprints. Police have been uncommunicative on this throughout the long man hunt.

Colonel Schwarzkopf said it had been determined that a woman's footprints discovered near the ladder beside the house were those of Mrs. Lindbergh. He said she had stood beneath the child's window and talked to him the afternoon before the kidnaping. Some construed this as support for the theory the kidnaping was a "one-man job."

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NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Belief that at least three persons were involved in the Lindbergh kidnap and ransom plot and that one of them was murdered was expressed today by Dr. John F. Condon, the 74-year-old educator who has followed the criminals' trail since the night he passed $50,000 ransom to a man he knew as "John" in a Bronx cemetery.

The "Jafsie" of the nation's most celebrated criminal case said he was convinced that Bruno Richard Hauptmann, held by New York police as the man who got the ransom, was involved but did not play a lone hand.

Recalling that Hauptmann had attempted to explain his possession of the ransom money with a story that it was entrusted to him by Isadore Fische, when he went to Germany, Dr. Condon said he thought the police should investigate Fische's death in Leipzig March 29, 1934.

"I believe the body should be exhumed and an autopsy performed. I suspect foul play. I believe he was murdered."

Ready for Dip Before Starting College Career

Scene at M. I. T. Freshman Camp on Lake Massapoag

Melbourne Pays Well For Careful Driving

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

NINETY-ONE drivers received medallions this year, in the "Freedom From Accident" competition conducted by the National Safety Council, and about 200 were presented with certificates. Most of the medallion recipients were employees of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The object of the competition, introduced five years ago, is to promote safe driving by drivers of commercial vehicles. Government departments, business firms and other employers are invited to enter drivers in the competition. Certificates are issued to drivers who go through a year without an accident, and drivers who complete five years' service without accident are presented with a silver medallion.

Tech Professors and Freshmen Get Together at Lake Camp

Entering Classmen Learn Institute's Traditions and Get Slant on Athletic and Vocal Ability of Their Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 22—Any bill collector knows that it is all in the way you handle a customer that determines whether he growls or smiles as he parts with his money.

This week has been registration week at colleges all over the country. It's the first day of school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, too, but instead of lining the boys up for entrance exams, formally calling for registration to be followed by an extortion process at the bursar's office, Technology invited all incoming freshmen to camp on Lake Massapoag for three days. Not only does it thus give the college a chance to make future engineers feel happy as they part with funds for tuition, but it gives them all a chance to meet their classmates, learn the traditions of the institute and grade their professors and instructors on horseshoe-pitching, "fancy" diving, football, "Sweet Adeline" chorus work and general good-fellowship.

It's much better, says Technology, to build up a spirit of informality between students and teachers, than to leave every man to shift for himself. That's why the president, vice-president, directors, secretaries and professors wear the same tags the freshmen wear, and sign them "Prexy Compton," "Kitty Katwinkle," "Obie Denison" or, "Van Bush." These constitute "license and registration" for the duration of camp. Anyone not wearing his tag is liable to be taken for the president of the sophomore class, who must come to camp according to tradition and when discovered submit to a ducking in Massapoag Pond.

Lies in Three Towns

The camp site belongs to the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., but Technology has its own cabin and the privilege of holding freshman camp here each year. Mr. G. C. Gridley, superintendent of the camp, in welcoming the students told them they would be under the jurisdiction of three different towns during their stay, for with the boundaries passing through camp, the mess shack is in Groton, the sleeping tents in Dunstable and the swimmin' hole in Tyngsboro.

About 185 freshmen, approximately one-third of the incoming class, actually signed up for camp, but 249 sat down to supper and stretched the food to once around, with seconds supplied in "Old Solomon Levi"; "Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet" and "Technology Forever."

It was a happy crowd that gathered in Friendship Lodge afterward for lectures on Technology history and traditions by Prof. Henry Pearson, and lessons in Tech cheers and songs by "Obie" Denison. Professor Pearson revealed how it happens that Technology has the fine buildings and equipment it offers the students, also why it has a dome that cost $500,000 but really no campus.

Funds for construction were given to the college by Mr. George Eastman whose first offer was $2,500,000. Plans were made and beautiful grounds laid out but the whole plant looked like a factory. A dome was suggested for the central building, but because Tech was to be founded on mud flats and clam-shell banks, it would be necessary to pack in piling so that under the dome there would be nine-tenths piling to one-tenth mud. The cost—$500,000, the result—no campus.

Plenty of Contraptions

Before retiring to cabins attractively labeled "Chicken Roost," "Toonerville Inn," "Captain & the Kids," "Nursery," and "Aw Cum Ahn Inn," a call for hands was sounded on how many boys had made some contraption, tinkered with radio or set up some piece of apparatus for experimental work? Almost the entire group responded, which would indicate why they chose Techonology for four years of study. They want to tinker with contraptions, and, who knows, perhaps another Steinmetz or Lew Goldberg is starting his career at the institute?

Says Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, "The freshman camp has proved to be a most valuable feature of Techonolgy life. It is important to make acquaintances early because they have a stimulating effect on the early scholastic adjustments of the first year, and because the social and activity contacts made there will add to the pleasure and value of the entire course at the Institute.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy; probably showers Sunday and in extreme west portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Other New England States: Cloudy tonight and Sunday; probably occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion and southerly over south portions, and overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	68	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	84	78	New York	68	70
Chicago	56	62	Norfolk, Va.	70	84
Denver	52	80	Philadelphia	70	76
Helena, Mont.	30	54	St. Louis	52	78
Jacksonville	68	84	St. Paul	44	56
Kansas City	44	52	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	68	68
Miami, Fla.	78	86			

A—9 a. m. D. S. T., Sept. 22.
B—Maximum, Sept. 21.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:29 p.m., D.S.T.; height, 11.1 ft.
Sunday, 11:54 a. m., D.S.T.; height, 11.1 ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:13 p. m.

Roosevelt's Plea Spurs Efforts To Settle Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

national strike committee in Washington. Informed that Connecticut manufacturers were planning general reopenings, Mr. Charles W. Philburne, chairman of the General Textile Strike Committee in Connecticut, announced that a meeting of the state council will be held Sunday to plan action in regard to these rumored openings. "We are still standing firm," said Mr. Philburne.

Paterson Strikers Frown On Commission's Report; Dyers Postpone Walkout

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 — While cotton, silk and woolen textile manufacturers here today continued to express satisfaction at the prospect of peace in the industry as a result of the work of President Roosevelt's commission of inquiry, a discordant note was heard in Paterson, N. J., where 15,000 broad-silk strikers turned thumbs down on the commission's report and called upon national strike leaders to hold out until the manufacturers grant "some basic demands."

The proposed walkout of 25,000 dyers in New York City and north Jersey meanwhile is hanging fire, having been called for Monday by national strike leaders in Washington, although the workers in the dye plants are enjoined from quitting work by a court injunction.

Meetings of the locals of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers are scheduled to be held in Passaic, Garfield, Union City and New York City tomorrow to discuss the strike situation.

Sloan Commends Action

Mr. George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, said he was deeply impressed by the fact that the President had seen fit to appeal to textile strikers to return to work.

"The President is fully justified in his belief that this industry will give most sincere consideration to any program which he proposes," Mr. Sloan said, adding:

"This industry has from the beginning of the National Recovery Administration been foremost in support of his efforts for betterment of working conditions and economic recovery. A majority of our employees are now at work. I am recommending that closed mills open as soon as possible."

Appeal to Manufacturers

Mr. Peter Van Horn, chairman of the Silk Code Authority, issued a statement urging all manufacturers operating under the silk textile code to comply with President Roosevelt's wishes and to "assist in ending the strike by taking back all workers without discrimination."

"Members of the Code Authority are giving careful study to details of the report of the Winant Board and will issue a statement on Monday or Tuesday of next week," he added.

Mr. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, expressed approval of the report, with reservations.

"I am frank to say," he added, "that I believe the report should contribute to the establishment of better labor relations."

Longshoremen Confer

Meanwhile, the district committee of the International Seamen's Union of America went ahead today with organization plans for a walkout of unlicensed seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf coast on Oct. 8.

A wage controversy between longshoremen and shipping companies, which threatens to bring a tie-up on New York City piers, is being aired today at a meeting of 10 trade organizations, and Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, at the office of Mr. John McKenzie, dock commissioner.

The Regional Labor Board has offered to act as mediator if the two groups cannot find a basis on which to adjust their differences, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, vice-chairman of the board, said.

Yacht Races Shift Monitor Radiocasts

DURING the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., the daily midday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA, and W1XAZ, will be radiocast at varying times as the progress of the race requires. The news radiocast will, when possible, be given immediately following the end of such extra radio transmissions of the yacht races.

General Mill Reopening Planned in Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 22 (AP)—Mr. James Sinclair, president of the Fall River Cotton Textile Manufacturers, announced today that all mill owners affiliated with that organization were planning to reopen their plants Monday provided the strike was ended by that time. Despite lack of orders, mills will reopen, he said, in order to give operatives a chance to work. About 22,000 workers have been idle nearly three weeks.

Nine mills in the Pawtucket-Blackstone Valley area, two of which employ approximately 5500 workers, announced today they would resume operations on Monday. Many of these have been closed since the strike began. The largest silk mill in Rhode Island and one of the largest in the world, the Royal Weaving Company, announced it would resume operations at Mill No. 5.

Farm Income Averages $480

J. C. Holton, Commissioner of Agriculture in Mississippi, estimates the average cash income from this season's crops in that State to be $480 a farm.

Pelley Heads Rail Group Organized To Solve Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

the interest of the railroad properties, their employees and the public."

The new organization will have its headquarters in Washington, where the two associations it will succeed maintain offices.

The regional organizations and their related organizations existing under the present arrangement will continue unchanged.

Under the single leadership of the new association will be seven divisions, each with a separate head, in charge of the problems concerned with law, operations and maintenance, traffic, finance, accounting, taxation and valuation, and planning and research.

Under the old set-up, the Association of Railway Executives was concerned principally with matters of policy, while the American Railway Association dealt with matters of operation.

The new organization provides one body to deal authoritatively with matters of interest to the railroads. An executive committee, comprising five directors and the president, will be in continuous session to meet current problems.

B. & M. or Pennsylvania Man Listed for Pelley Post

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Anticipating Mr. John J. Pelley's resignation as president of the New Haven Railroad, there has been much speculating on his probable successor in that position and thus far those most prominently mentioned as possibilities have been Mr. Walter S. Franklin, vice-president of the Pennsylvania and former co-receiver of the Wabash, and Mr. Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine.

Wabash is controlled by the Pennsylvania, and the latter has a substantial interest in the Boston & Maine as well as the New Haven system.

Eastman Praises Move

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Organization of the American Railroad Association at Chicago yesterday was characterized by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Transportation, as "a step in the right direction which offers promise of substantial benefit to the railroads and also to the country."

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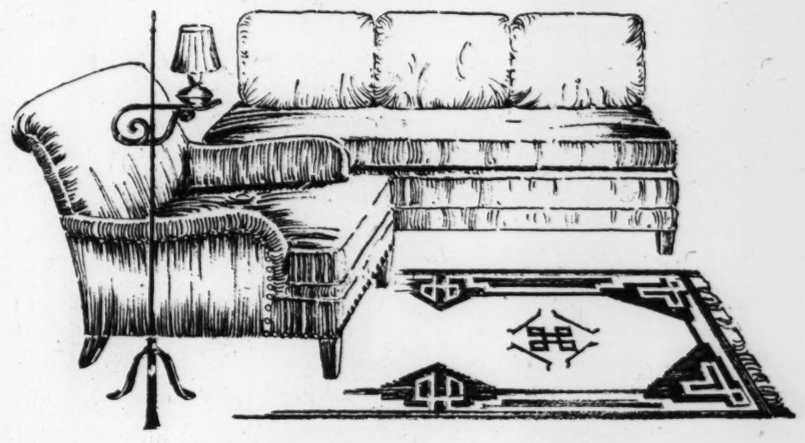
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Young Paul Dean Pitches a No-Hit Game for Cards

Shuts Out Brooklyn, 3-0, After Brother Wins by One-Sided Score

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	54	.630
St. Louis	88	56	.611
Chicago	81	61	.570
Boston	71	71	.500
Pittsburgh	70	71	.496
Brooklyn	65	79	.451
Philadelphia	53	86	.381
Cincinnati	51	93	.354

Results Sept. 21

St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 0.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 8, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 16, Cincinnati 3.
Only games scheduled.

Paul Dean, younger member of the St. Louis Cardinals' famous pitching brothers, reached the height of pitching perfection yesterday when he held the Brooklyn Dodgers hitless and shut them out by a 3-to-0 score. It was the second game of a doubleheader and came after his older brother, Dizzy, had limited the Dodgers to three hits and won by 13 to 0. The two victories advanced the Cardinals to within three games of the leading Giants in the National League standing, as the New Yorkers won a single contest from the Braves, 8 to 1.

Paul Dean's performance yesterday stamps him as one of the greats of the National League. In placing his name in baseball's Hall of Fame, the youngster, who is serving his first year as a major leaguer, allowed only one man to reach first base and then on a base on balls in the first inning. Last season he pitched for the Columbus Red Birds in the American Association and with that team he also delivered a no-hitter, against the Kansas City Blues. The score of that game was 3 to 0.

Carl Hubbell pitched the National League's last no-hit game in 1929.

Dean's triumph against the Dodgers was his eighteenth of the season. If he had not walked Len Koenecke in the first inning it would have been a perfect game. The Cardinals played errorless ball behind him.

In the first half of the doubleheader, Dizzy Dean pitched no-hit ball for seven innings, but the Dodgers touched him for a hit in the eighth inning and two more in the ninth. Between them, the Deans have won 45 games this season. The Cardinals extended their winning streak to six games.

The Giants won their fourth straight yesterday and moved one step nearer to the pennant by defeating the Braves, who, incidentally, are slowly but surely slipping into the second division. Fred Fitzsimmons held the Tribe to eight hits in eight innings, missing a shutout when Berger hit his thirty-third home run of the campaign. Terry, Mancuso, Ott and Vergez hit hard for the Giants, Mancuso driving in three runs.

The Giants have seven more games to play and the Cardinals have nine. If the Cards win all of their remaining contests the Giants could still lose two of theirs and clinch the pennant.

After losing four in a row to Brooklyn, the Pittsburgh Pirates turned around and won a doubleheader from the Cincinnati Reds yesterday by scores of 9 to 3 and 16 to 3. They made 17 hits in the first game and 20 in the second. Manager Pie Traynor and Floyd Vaughan each made six during the afternoon, including three doubles and a triple. Red Lucas and Bill Swift did the pitching. The Pirates are only half-a-game away from fourth place. The scores by innings:

At Brooklyn
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	5	3	0	2	1	0	0	13	17	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2

Batteries—J. Dean and Davis; Zachary, Clark, Carroll, Beck and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Rigler, Klem and Sears. Time—1h. 54m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Batteries—P. Dean and Delancey; Benge and Lopez. Umpires—Klem, Sears and Rigler. Time—1h. 38m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	8	11	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	3

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Bowman and Mancuso; Betts, Mangum, Smith and Hogan, Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Losing pitcher—Betts. Umpires—Magerkurth, Pfirman and Stark. Time—1h. 46m.

At Pittsburgh
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	x	9	17	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Meine and Padden; Freitas, Kolp, Richmond, Barnes and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Richmond. Umpires—Quigley, Reardon and Barr. Time—1h. 50m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	6	2	0	7	0	0	0	1	x	16	20	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	12	2

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Johnson, Grissom, Kleinhans, Edwards and Manion, Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Reardon, Berr and Quigley. Time—1h. 41m.

Endeavour Meets Rainbow in Fourth America's Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22—When Endeavour with a new Genoa jib and Rainbow carrying a big parachute spinnaker borrowed from Yankee, in their lockers, started for the international course today for their fourth encounter in the America's Cup series, this time over 30-mile triangle, racing conditions in Eastern Block Island sound were not particularly auspicious for lively work. The air was quite clear, in fact the absence of thick weather has been a feature of this port this summer. When the yachts reached the course, however, they found a breeze of about 12 knots an hour.

With the series still standing 2-to-1 in favor of the challenger, interest in the contest seemed to revive, for the excursion fleet that followed the boats out to the start today was twice as large as that on Thursday, when Rainbow scored her first victory, although it did not match the big armada of a week ago, which numbered well up to 500 craft of all sizes.

Match Will Enter Third Week

The match four years ago was finished in five days, as Enterprise took four straight races from Shamrock V, and there was only one day of unfavorable racing conditions. The present match goes into its third week on Monday, and seems destined to run well along for several days more, especially if one or the other asks for a layover such as Skipper Sopwith requested and secured yesterday. Such a stretch is not unusual, and might be expected with the series the best four-out-of-seven races.

What was thought would prove a dull, listless layover for the cup yachts yesterday turned out to be one of the most interesting days of the week, principally through the cordial response of the Yankee Syndicate of Boston to the call of Rainbow for assistance. The defender entered the fourth contest today, with Yankee's grand parachute spinnaker which carried the Boston boat to several victories, on board her rival, and her designer Frank Cabot Paine, as one of the afterguard on the Vanderbilt yacht to show how the sail should be carried. No such expression of high sportsmanship has ever been known in America's Cup history. Rainbow lost her first race on Monday through the inability to hold Endeavour before the wind principally because her parachute spinnaker did not have power enough.

In the third race on Thursday the slowness of the Rainbow down the breeze was even more marked. Vanderbilt then put in a hurry call for Paine at the latter's home in Nahant, Mass., and persuaded the Boston designer to bring Yankee's parachute to Newport and join Rainbow's afterguard.

Paine, with the spinnaker and Yankee's sailing master Capt. Olsen arrived at noon yesterday and for two hours Rainbow sailed up and down Narragansett Bay with the crew practicing taking in Yankee's parachute. Henry Gruber, a partner of W. Starling Burgess, designer of Rainbow, who has been on the boat during the series, as a member of the afterguard, will give up his place to Paine.

Race Over Triangular Course

It is hardly likely, however, that Rainbow will have a chance to try out Yankee's spinnaker before Monday, for the race today will be over a triangular course, which means two reaches and a beat unless the wind shifts. If the match goes the limit of seven races, however, at least two must be windward and leeward affairs.

Yankee's parachute spinnaker gave her the race from Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven on Aug. 14, when, after being two minutes astern of Rainbow at the turn, she gained 17 minutes on the Vanderbilt boat in a 20-mile run up Vineyard Sound before a moderate breeze.

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Miss Mackenzie And Mrs. Fraser Meet in Final

Last British Player Out of Canadian Ladies' Open Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 22—As a result of victories by Ada Mackenzie of the Toronto Ladies Club, and Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, in the 18-hole semifinals of the 29th annual Canadian ladies' open golf championship yesterday, two former winners will meet in the 36-hole titular clash on Saturday at the Toronto Golf Club, Miss Mackenzie, who is defending champion, won the title in 1919, 1925, 1926 and 1933, while Mrs. Fraser, as Alexa W. Sterling, won in 1920. It will be the sixth final for Miss Mackenzie and the third for Mrs. Fraser and it will be the second time they have met in the final, Miss Mackenzie winning in 1925.

The defending champion scored her fourth straight victory in an international match, defeating Molly Gourlay of the British Curtis Cup team by 5 and 4, while Mrs. Fraser had a 2-and-1 victory at the expense of Mrs. C. B. Ford of Vancouver in a thrilling match in which the winner had to come from behind to win three holes in a row, the 15th, 16th and 17th, with an eagle, par and birdie, to advance to the final.

Miss Mackenzie won the first hole and was always in front. She was 4 up after seven holes, due partly to Miss Gourlay's poor putting and explosion shots, made the turn 3 up and after winning the 10th halved the next three before winning the 14th and the match.

Mrs. Fraser won the second hole, lost the third and was never better than even until she won the 16th. She was 2 down after six holes and was lucky to get a half at the 7th where her opponent three putted. She squared the match at the 11th but they won alternative holes until the 16th. At the 407-yard 15th Mrs. Fraser placed her mashie second two feet from the pin. The summary:

Canadian Ladies Open Golf Championship—Final Round

Ada Mackenzie, Toronto Ladies, defeated Molly Gourlay, Camberley Heath, England, 5 and 4.
Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, defeated Mrs. C. B. Ford, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, 2 and 1.

American League's Batting Race Close As End Is in Sight

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Prospects for a close race for the American League batting crown during the final week of the season looked bright today as the result of losses suffered by two of the three contenders during the past seven days. The National Leaguers, however, stood pat on their program of Paul Waner against the field as the Pittsburgh ace maintained a 10-point lead after yesterday's games.

In the junior circuit, Lou Gehrig got only four hits and Charley Gehringer five during the past week, losing five points apiece, while Heinie Manush kept his .355 mark steady by hitting 10 times in 27 trips to the plate. As a result Gehrig's mark dropped to .357 and Gehringer slid into third place at .352.

Waner, with 12 hits in 34 times up, kept his .360 average in the senior circuit unchanged. His nearest rival, Bill Terry, registered a two-point gain, but was still far behind at .350. The first 10 batsmen in each major league:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	139	575	116	207	.360
Terry, New York	145	575	108	201	.350
J. Moore, Philadelphia	122	458	70	156	.341
Ott, New York	146	554	118	188	.339
Moore, New York	132	550	101	185	.336
Cuyler, Chicago	134	527	76	177	.336
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	141	530	105	177	.334
Collins, St. Louis	145	568	111	188	.331
Allen, Philadelphia	138	556	85	183	.329
Leslie, Brooklyn	140	520	69	169	.325

American League

Gehrig, New York	146	555	123	198	.357
Manush, Washington	134	542	89	193	.355
Gehringer, Detroit	144	568	126	200	.352
Simmons, Chicago	130	526	96	180	.342
Foxx, Philadelphia	143	615	116	174	.339
Greenberg, Detroit	144	556	110	187	.336
Higgins, Philadelphia	136	511	86	170	.333
Trosky, Cleveland	146	593	113	195	.329
Cochrane, Detroit	124	421	69	137	.325
West, St. Louis	122	482	90	156	.324

International League Playoff

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	3	0	1.000
Rochester	0	3	.000

Result Sept. 21

Toronto 3, Rochester 2.

Third Straight for Leafs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 22 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs made it three straight over the Rochester Red Wings in the final International League playoff series last night, earning a 3-to-2 victory in 13 innings. Toronto now needs only one more victory to win the series and gain the right to represent the International League in the Little World Series against the American Association champion.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	63	30	.677
Hollywood	51	46	.560
Seattle	50	41	.549
Missions	49	42	.538
San Francisco	49	45	.521
Oakland	43	51	.457
Portland	32	59	.352
Sacramento	32	61	.344

Results Sept. 21

Hollywood 10, Portland 3.
Portland 6, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 6.
Oakland 1, San Francisco 0.
Missions 9, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 11, Los Angeles 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	94	51	.648
New York	89	57	.610
Cleveland	79	67	.541
Boston	72	73	.497
Philadelphia	65	78	.455
St. Louis	65	79	.451
Washington	63	81	.438
Chicago	51	92	.357

Results Sept. 21

Detroit at St. Louis, rain.
Only game scheduled.

Winston Churchill Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 22—Winston Churchill is to be the name of the training quarters of the United States Naval Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Midshipmen are to hold a ceremony there on their next visit to the Hudson River. A bronze tablet will be dedicated. The name is to be given the camp in honor of the author who revived rowing at the academy in 1883 when he organized and captained a four-oared crew and the next year captained the Navy's varsity eight.

Amusements

BOSTON

LOEW'S STATE—*Now*
3 GREAT STARS!
Norma SHEARER, Fredric MARCH, Chas. LAUGHTON
"The Barretts of Wimpole Street"

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Held Over for a Second Week!
The COUNT of MONTE CRISTO
with Robert Donat—Elissa Landi

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D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
WEEK SEPT. 24 (Mon. to Wed.). "RUDDIGORE"
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Eves. $1.10-$3.30, incl. tax. Eves. 8:15, Mats. 2:15.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Ave.

How the Center Handles Himself in Football

Comfortable Stance With Back Horizontal and One Foot Back a Little to Meet Charge.

Center in Football Team Link Between Line and Backfield

Probably No Position On an Eleven Has Gone Through So Many Changes as Has This One—Technique of Passing the Ball Is Important

By **Henry W. (Eskie) Clark, Harvard '23**

Assistant Director of Athletics at Harvard University; Former Varsity Center on the Football Team and Coach of Centers for Several Seasons

The position of center on a football team has often been called the pivot, and either term is fitting because the center peculiarly typifies the unit around which the football team revolves. For example, all teams that shift or use a huddle base their maneuvers on the center as a definite starting point. Furthermore, the center is the connecting link between the line and the backfield. In his general play and duties, he has elements of both to a greater extent than any other position on the team.

From the days when football coaches sought the biggest boy in college down to the present time, center play has seen probably more changes than any other position. The physique of the player, as indicated, has changed, with the prime requisite that he should be certainly the shiftiest man on the line. This change has been brought about by the fact that the center plays the part of a backfield man practically as much as that of a lineman.

The technique of passing the ball has gone through all the changes involved from the original rugby to our American game. It was first passed back with the foot, as in the old "scrum," then rolled and bounced back into the hands of a quarterback, then passed to a quarterback, then passed end over end, and now is passed almost exclusively with a spiral whirl directly to any one of the four backfield men.

Importance of Stance

The center stance is taken with the body well down between the legs, the back as horizontal as possible, one foot far enough behind the other to secure a brace against a straight head charge, and a comfortable straddle. Two things are important in regard to stance—first, that the stance be taken independent of the ball, second, that the same stance be taken regardless of the pass to be made, so that no give-aways are possible.

The ball should be placed with its axis parallel to the ground as far in front as confortable. If the center is right handed he should hold the ball with his right hand very much as he would in trying to make a forward pass. His left hand should then rest easily flat on the back end of the ball. In making the pass, the right hand does the actual work, with the left serving merely as a guide.

In making the direct pass to backs two to five yards in the rear, the ball will naturally get enough of a twist and too much spiral makes the ball difficult for backs to handle. The pass should be floated rather than passed hard. The center, on all plays, should know exactly where the play is going and pass the ball in the most convenient place for the execution of that play. In general, his target is the waist-line of the back but this will vary to a lead for an end run or a high pass where the man is giving ground and either faking or throwing a forward.

Centers must work with their individual backs to study their individual habits. On the long passes the center should get the ball back fast, hard and accurately. He should plan on punts to start down field as soon as the ball is in the kicker's hand. The center's actions after passing the ball on all plays are, first, to get a strong low charge, to be prepared to weave his head to dodge possible blows, and finally, to drop to both hands to prevent being pulled forward.

Keystone Position

An important rule is to keep the pass uniform as to speed and location. Whether a center habitually passes fast or slow, as long as he passes uniformly, his backfield is not apt to fumble. If centers have trouble in mastering the spiral pass, there are several special points to stress—first, that he keep relaxed at the start of his pass and snap his wrists at the finish; second, that he follow through; third, that he try placing the ball further in front or closer to his body; and finally, that he move the ball laterally until he secures as comfortable a position as possible. If he still has trouble, it is often helpful to take a quarter turn with the ball while it is on the ground before starting his pass.

Defensively, center play has been revolutionized. Along about 1900, some daring younger players were radical enough to drop out of the line on defense and to play a so-called rolling center, that is, either in or out of the line as their fancy dictated, without previous instructions from the bench of notice given to their teammates. This type of play developed until it became an accepted part of defensive play to have the center out of the line whenever open plays or passes were threatened by the offense. Since the war, it has developed to the point that nine teams out of 10 use their center out of line almost all of the time in the so-called six-man line defense, and some teams, particularly in the Southwest, even go to the extent of five-man line defense.

Probably because the center initiated these radical innovations in defensive football, that position has been regarded as a keystone of defensive play and many colleges designate the center as the defensive quarterback, even going to the extent of having him call signals and

Right Hand Does the Real Work in Passing; Left Hand Merely Guiding.

place his men to meet expected plays. To outline his play under these circumstances would be to enter into a general discussion of defensive football far beyond the limits of this article.

A center who has quick reactions, who has imagination and the proper amount of scrap can find his position the most interesting in football and can make of it an outstanding contribution to the success of his team.

Van Ryn Wins From Francis X. Shields In Straight Sets

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22 (AP)—Court strategy of John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, was too much for Francis X. Shields, the nation's ranking player, in the quarterfinals of the Pacific Southwest tennis championship yesterday. The "forgotten man" in the Davis Cup selections won a straight set match from the New Yorker, 7—5, 6—2, 12—10.

In another quarterfinal match of the day, Donald Budge, red-haired Oakland youth, was forced to five sets before he eliminated Jess Millman, University of Southern California player who had upset Wilmer L. Allison. Budge won, 9—7, 1—6, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

But it was the defeat of Shields in such convincing fashion which kept the crowd of 2000 on the edge of their seats. Through the first two sets, Van Ryn kept hammering away to the Davis Cup player's backhand and then would rush to the net for placements or drive the New Yorker into errors.

Realizing his back was against the wall, Shields made a determined stand in the final set. He rushed the net and managed to hold service through the eighth game as he had Van Ryn on the run for a change. Van Ryn regained the edge in the seventeenth game, breaking through Shields's service by taking advantage of three errors and two cross-court placements. He was too tired apparently to keep on top as Shields desperately bore down in the eighteenth contest and the New Yorker squared the set again at nine games all by breaking Van Ryn's service.

The strain told on Shields in the twentieth game. Van Ryn broke through to win 4-love on a netted ball, a side line placement and two outs. Even then Shields was not ready to give up. Van Ryn took the edge in the twenty-second and deciding game on a net, out and a placement shot.

Two British feminine stars were ushered out of the women's singles play in the quarterfinal matches. Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, ranked fifth nationally, turned in an easy victory over Freda James, England, 6—0, 6—4.

In the other match Mrs. Ethel Arnold of Los Angeles, champion here two years ago, took straight sets from Betty Nuthall, England, 6—2, 8—6.

Seven Elevens In Southwest Begin Season

Three Colleges Are Picked as Leading Candidates for the Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22—More than one "if" in the Southwest Conference football race will be straightened this week-end as five of the seven Conference gridiron machines take the field in the opening battles of the season.

There have been reports that Coach Jack Chevigny at the University of Texas needs blockers to pave the way for the proven elusive ability of Bohn E. Hilliard '35; that Coach Jimmy Kitts, Rice's basketball and recently named football coach, has not enough proven backfield or line material; that Coach Leo Meyers cannot develop his sophomore material into a smooth-working eleven in a season to give Texas Christian University as strong a team this year as it had in 1932 or 1933; that Coach Homer Norton will not enjoy the success having teams playing in the Conference as he did when he was with Centenary; that Coach Ray Morrison at Southern Methodist University has plenty of material but not enough able ends around which to build a formidable passing attack or enough backs to have a dangerous running attack.

Most of these things will be decided this week-end when all teams in the Conference except Baylor and Arkansas swing into action.

Texas and Rice face the hardest tasks. In fact these two teams face the rather unusual circumstances of being defeated in the opening battles of the year. The Texas eleven battles Texas Tech, a West Texas college that for the past three years has been refused admission into the Southwest Conference and every year drubs the better portion of the Conference elevens it meets. Their team this year is just as strong, if not stronger, than those in past years.

Rice meets Loyola of the South. The tilt will be played in New Orleans, which may have considerable to do with the outsome. Rice won by a two-touchdown margin over the Louisiana Institute last year; but like Texas, the Owls are still learning a new system of play. Unlike the Longhorns, however, Rice is going away from the Notre Dame system.

Other games scheduled include Daniel Baker vs. Texas Christian, which was played yesterday and won by T. C. 33 to 7; Sam Houston vs. Texas A. & M.; North Texas State Teachers College vs. Southern Methodist.

Texas and Texas A. & M. were the biggest losers during the first week of practice. The Farmer's star end, Peter Dowling '36, broke his leg and will remain on the bench the rest of the season. Texas lost one of its best blockers when M. A. Priebisch '36, fullback, announced that he was quitting football in order to guard against injuries. He was the third leading hitter in the Southwest Conference baseball race last year, and it is reported that he has a contract with a big league team lined up after he finishes college.

A recent poll by Texas sports writers gave Southern Methodist, Texas, and Texas A. & M., in the order named, as having the best chance to win the Southwest title. In brief the prospects at the seven colleges are as follows:

Southern Methodist—Twenty-four lettermen; a hard schedule; almost the same line as last year; a new line coach, Matty Bell, head coach last season at Texas A. and M.

Texas—An entirely new coaching staff, with one exception; an entirely new system, the Notre Dame system; 21 lettermen returning; good sophomore prospects; good backs, but few blockers.

Texas A. and M.—A new coach and a new system; a veteran backfield, a formidable line, but few ends; few sophomore prospects.

Arkansas—Nineteen lettermen, including 15 seniors; good sophomore prospects; the Razorbacks, however, face the jinx of being at the top of the Conference two years in a row, an impossible thing in the Southwest Conference, as past years have proved.

Texas Christian—Coach Francis A. Schmidt is no longer coach here. How the Horned Frogs will fare under the mentorship of Coach Leo Meyers, promoted from assistant coach, remains to be seen. Ten lettermen, mostly inexperienced; good sophomore prospects.

Baylor—Eleven lettermen; fair sophomore prospects; an easy schedule; always a fighting team; the "dark horse" again this year.

Rice—A new football coach; 18 lettermen; few sophomore prospects; a new system.

British Sports Comment

By **R. Maillard Stead**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Big Family Party

WELL, the big family party is ended and the sons and daughters have scattered again. In all quarters of the globe now there are youngsters to whom London and England are no longer mere place names. Instead, they are memories of Motherland, the legacy of the second Empire Games.

I cannot resist the temptation to contrast this year's great festival in the heart of the Empire with the first of the series at Hamilton (Ont.), Canada, in 1930. How thrilling that opening ceremony seemed. Perhaps that is because one was in prime condition to be thrilled after traveling thousands of miles with a cracker-jack athletic team, every man trained to the minute and bursting with enthusiasm. Anyway, when the Union Jack was borne proudly into the arena at Hamilton by a gigantic Scottish pipe major, at the head of the march past of Empire athletes, I was typing huskily on the wrong keys out of sheer patriotism.

Romance

The romance of Empire seemed gathered into the arresting personality of that gigantic Highland figure in the van of the procession. Swinging kilts, Braemar, the tang of the Scottish peat fires . . . and misty Grasmere, with the scent of fresh turf crushed under the English dalesmen's feet—words cannot describe what I mean; but it was there, something indefinable, some emotional link with the rural sports of Britain throughout the ages.

But at the White City Stadium, London, in the year 1934, the atmosphere seemed different. Not only to me, but to many others who were at Hamilton. This is not a criticism of a splendidly arranged and very gripping festival. It is merely a grudging tribute to the capacity of a mammoth city to dwarf the greatest gathering of Empire athletes ever known. In 1930, the games took hold of Hamilton and turned the place upside down. There was only one topic of local conversation in the little township on the shore of Lake Ontario.

Games Seem Matter-of-Fact

But in London the games seemed a matter-of-fact occurrence, competing in interest with many other affairs. The life of the great metropolis was undisturbed. And that explains why a large section of the crowd (very rudely) yelled and whistled to put a stop to lengthy speeches on the subject of Empire at the opening ceremony. The spectators had come to see the competitions, and they were not thrilled by the preliminaries. After all, a procession of some sort, bands and bunting are what sophisticated people expect for half a crown at a place like the White City. Nobody seemed terribly impressed by the release of 50,000 pigeons, to signify the formal opening of the games, but there was a silence that could almost be felt when R. L. Howland, England's captain, mounted the dais and declaimed the participants' oath. He said:

We declare that we are all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, and we will take part in the British Empire Games in the spirit of true sportsmanship, recognizing the rules which govern them, and desirous of participating in them for the honor of our Empire and the glory of sport.

Performances Appreciated

Mind you, it was only the sentimental side that seemed (to me) to miss fire somewhat. The three days of track and field athletics were appreciated by big crowds—big, that is to say, for a track meet. Three hundred thousand people would go to the White City for a soccer cup final, if there were room for them, but anything over 20,000 is exceptionally good attendance in Britain for a track meet. Audiences were fairly large at the swimming events in the new Empire Pool and Arena at Wembley, which has seats for 7000; but the size of this vast building made the few hundreds at the boxing and wrestling look like a couple of dozen. The cycling races at Manchester drew only a small crowd out into the rain, and the bowlers in London attracted only bowlers. But the participants in all sections of the Empire Games had the time of their lives. They were disappointed that no member of the Royal Family could grace the ceremonial opening. But they will never forget that they visited the Prince of Wales and shook hands with him at St. James's Palace. The visitors were fêted royally, they made happy friendships, and they found some real significance in the comradeship of Empire. In other words, the Empire Games of 1934 were a great success.

Revised Schedule Is Given for American

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (AP)—President William Harridge of the American League has announced the following doubleheaders and other revisions of the schedule:

Doubleheaders

Sept. 22—Washington at Philadelphia; 23—Cleveland at Chicago; Detroit at St. Louis; Washington at Philadelphia (tie game of Aug. 12 transferred from Washington); 25—Washington at Boston (tie game of Sept. 3 transferred from Washington); 26—Chicago at Detroit (postponed game of Sept. 3 transferred from Chicago); 29—New York at Washington; 30—Chicago at Cleveland (including game moved down from Sept. 28); Philadelphia at Boston (including game moved down from Sept. 28).

Revisions

Sept. 27—Chicago at Detroit, single game (postponed game of Sept. 3 transferred from Chicago).
Game scheduled for Sept. 27, Philadelphia at Boston, played on July 18.

College Football Results

Ashland 16, Bluffton 6.
Augustana 6, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Birmingham Southern 7, Auburn 0.
Buena Vista 7, Central 6.
Catawaba 6, Erskine 0.
Denver 34, Colorado Mines 0.
Duquesne 29, Waynesburg 0.
Haskell 0, Washburn 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 37, Sterling (Kansas) 0.
Morningside 46, Western Union 0.
N. D. State 6, Concordia (Moorhead) 0.
Oglethorpe 12, Newberry 0.
Simpson 6, Drake 6.
Texas Christian 33, Daniel Baker 7.
Tulsa 26, Central Oklahoma T. C. 9.
Xavier 41, Transylvania 0.
York 26, Hebron 0.

Mrs. Davis Regains Title

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 (AP)—Mrs. Fred Davis of Massasoit regained the Rhode Island women's golf championship she first won in 1931 by defeating Jean Bauer of Metacomet, 5 and 3, at the Rhode Island Country Club, near here, yesterday. Mrs. Davis follows Helen Waterhouse of Warwick as leading woman golfer of this small state, the young school girl sensation of the past two seasons losing to the now new champion Thursday.

Sporting Around the Hub

TOO often featured stars, and even contests, fall flat. At Sandy Burr Golf Club, yesterday, Paul Runyan, defending champion, and Ky Laffoon, brilliant Oklahoma golfer, fulfilled all the promises of advance publicity. Laffoon "burned" up the course with a par-shattering 68, and Runyan turned in a subpar 70 to tie for second place with Clarence Clark, Forest Hills, N. J.

Although it was generally understood that top prize for the professionals would reach $1000, it was disappointing to many of the competitors to find the prize list running from a $400 top down. Johnny Boyd, Maine open amateur champion, and Dick Ruggles, former Massachusetts state junior champion, were tied for amateur honors with 74 each. Leo Martin and Jesse Guilford followed with 75s.

The players go through another 18 holes today and the 60 low score players will be selected to compete in the final 36 holes tomorrow. A total of 126 players teed off although some stars expected did not appear.

Hockey fans are keeping close tabs on the rent battle between the Boston Garden and Boston Bruins for it must reach some sort of a settlement soon. The National Hockey League will have to start making out its schedule shortly and the Bruins soon will have to begin sending out contracts. If a satisfactory settlement is arranged the fans will have to go through another siege of 'hold-out' stories for the players' salaries are due for curtailment.

Harvard's soccer team may play a game with the invading soccer team made up of Italian students. The Italians are visiting several points of interest and have many athletes in the group.

Francis Ouimet took another bump in golf competition, this time losing in the first round of the Kittansett invitation four-ball tournament with his partner, Harold W. Pierce.

The two Texas golfers, Dave Goldman and Reynolds Smith, who went so far in the national amateur championship at Brookline last week are back home. Without funds they were offered the use of a plane by Elmer Ward and Jim Campbell, but were unable to take off until Thursday morning because of inclement weather. They finally left Thursday morning at 9 o'clock and were in their home city of Dallas by 7:30 p. m. Michael Mahoney, formerly an Arlington boy, and now a Texas newspaperman, made the trip along with the boys. Capt. Bob Fogg piloted the craft.

The first week of Harvard football wound up this morning with a lively scrimmage. The loss of Captain Gundlach for two weeks handicaps Coach Casey no end. Yesterday the freshman turnout of the other day was swelled to a total of 115 candidates from which Coach Cliff Gallagher will build his yearling eleven.

Dorothy Hunter and Margaret Curtis captured the Charles River invitation fourball tournament yesterday when they defeated Mary Parkinson and Mrs. Willie Howard, 1 up in the final match.

Ray Lenahan of Metacomet bested a field of 186 to win the annual two-day invitation M. G. A. tournament at Brae Burn yesterday with a sub-par 72. Lenahan was finalist in the Rhode Island state championship. First net honors went to Jack W. Hutchinson who scored a 78-7-71.

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop.
When travelling in Holland ask for our products

Hetch-Hetchy Declared 'Done' After 20 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

viewed in its exact relation to the entire system, consider the project as a whole.

It begins properly at Mt. Lyell, with a mighty glacier, 13,000 feet high, in the Sierra, 207 miles from San Francisco. From Mt. Lyell, as the glacier melts during the warm summer comes Lyell Creek and from other creeks rising in similar high peaks, finally comes the Tuolumne River. The river sweeps through the majestic grand canyon of the Tuolumne and into the valley of the Hetch-Hetchy.

There the construction begins with the 344-foot-high O'Shaughnessy dam, even now being made higher, which has backed up the waters in the valley for a seven-mile reservoir. Some 10 miles away is Lake Eleanor, another great reservoir impounding the waters of the Sierra and with a dam 70 feet high.

Diversion tunnels, driven through solid granite, carry the water to the Priest regulating reservoirs 18 miles away. Near Priest reservoir is the Moccasin Creek Power plant which has been in operation for nine years and from which the city has already received substantial power revenue.

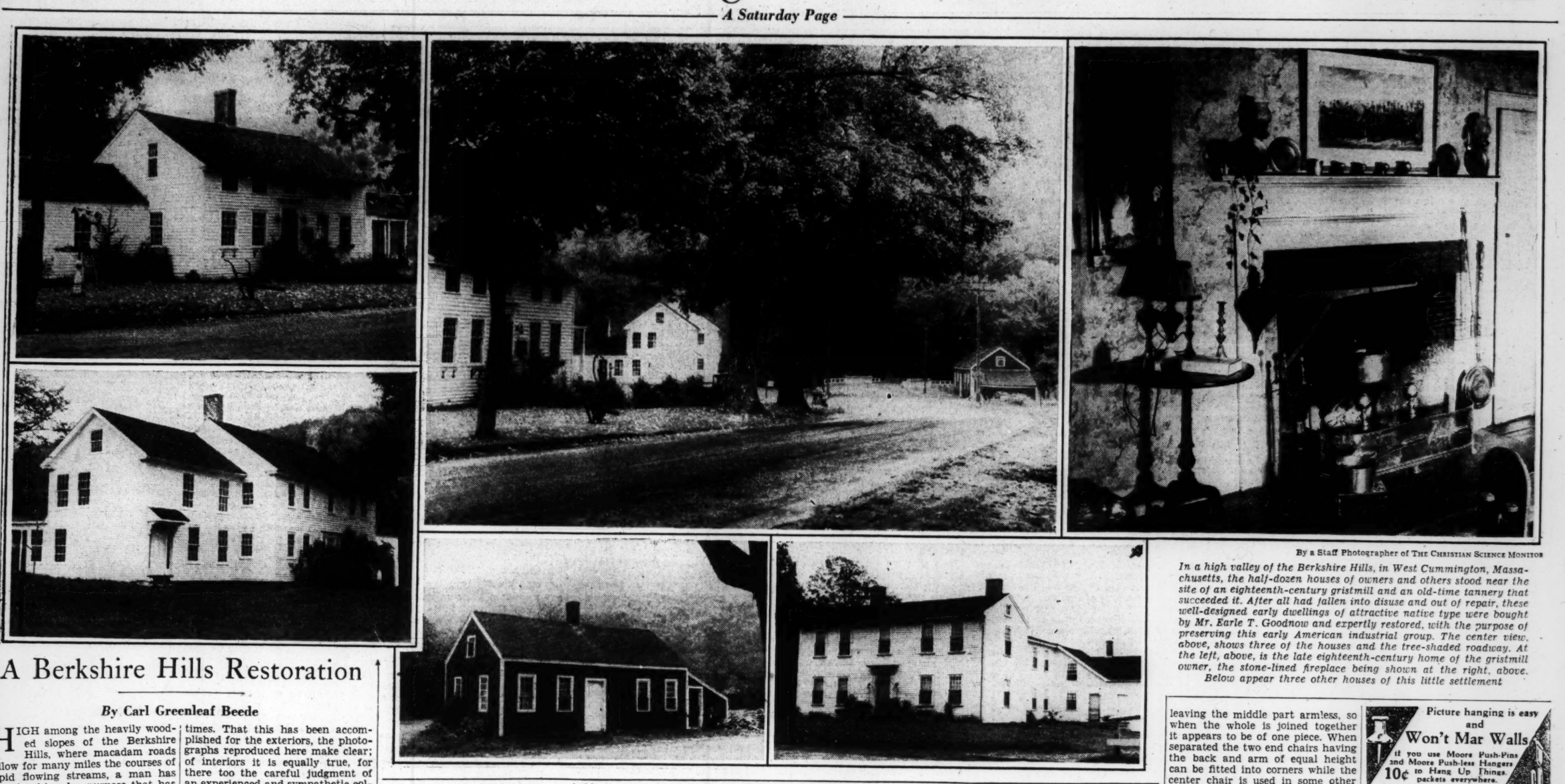
There are 17 miles more of tunnel through the foothills of the Sierra before the water reaches the broad stretches of the San Joaquin valley where a 45-mile-long pipe siphon conveys it to the Coast Range

Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In a high valley of the Berkshire Hills, in West Cummington, Massachusetts, the half-dozen houses of owners and others stood near the site of an eighteenth-century gristmill and an old-time tannery that succeeded it. After all had fallen into disuse and out of repair, these well-designed early dwellings of attractive native type were bought by Mr. Earle T. Goodnow and expertly restored, with the purpose of preserving this early American industrial group. The center view, above, shows three of the houses and the tree-shaded roadway. At the left, above, is the late eighteenth-century home of the gristmill owner, the stone-lined fireplace being shown at the right, above. Below appear three other houses of this little settlement

A Berkshire Hills Restoration

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

HIGH among the heavily wooded slopes of the Berkshire Hills, where macadam roads follow for many miles the courses of rapid flowing streams, a man has almost achieved a purpose that has engaged him for six years. That purpose was, to save as much as possible of the original appearance of the half dozen houses which began to gather 150 years ago about a grist mill, built beside a goodly brook. The two industries which followed the first and were active until 30 years ago, brought almost no change in the appearance of Paper Mill Village, as it was called. It remained until eight or ten years ago very much as it had been from the time the last house was built in the 1840's.

Hardly could it be called a village, for only these six houses stand on both sides of the one highway, arched by great elm and maple trees. It may be there were never stores here, for there are one or more and a church at West Cummington, half a mile to the eastward. The six dwellings are too few to house the workers in even a small tannery or paper mill. Most of those employed in either are likely to have come daily from farms or village homes two to four miles away. Such was the manner of employment hereabout in the past century.

The natural conditions that first drew settlers here are still strong, but their effect is different now. First they were felt as the power of falling water to turn mill wheels. A generation later, the next industry valued also the wood and bark from the close-by forests. Now the two streams that join here to form the Westfield River turn no wheels and the forests that cover the surrounding hills support no industry. But both streams and forests bring pleasure to the slow-moving motorist and delight to whoever lingers, for days or weeks of rest and recreation.

Typical Industry, A Century Ago

The tongue of level land between these two clear, stony-bottomed streams is cut from the tip by a motor thoroughfare from Pittsfield to Northampton, the Berkshire Trail. At the tip are the ruins of the brick tannery of the 1820's to 40's, and near by portions of the old dam still stand. These are of significance as marking the background and cause of the settlement. They also point to an early social and industrial era almost incredibly in contrast to the present.

In this pocket among the hills, at 1200 feet altitude, 26 miles west from the Connecticut River, 6500 hides from South America were converted into 120 tons of sole leather in 1833, by the labor of 15 men at $1 per day. Supplies derived from the vicinity included 1200 cords of bark at $2.25; 200 bushels of lime at 50c; 300 cords of wood at $1.

To reconstruct a mental picture of the significance of that data, in forms and colors that give semblance of reality to the activity of this single little industry, would result in material for a volume. Even without more than that skeleton statement to help him, whoever views thoughtfully the present Paper Mill Village must people it in imagination with labors of man and ox that are unknown now in America. Beyond the bounds of this minute valley other scenes of the drama were acted—the course of the hides from another continent and of the leather to New York, with the Connecticut as the inland waterway and oxcarts the overland transport. In Paper Mill Village, and the relics of its past one feels very close to the beginnings of industrial America and to the personality of its founders.

Early Rural Character Saved

This work of Earle T. Goodnow seems noteworthy for several reasons. Although expressing the hope that sometime his expenditures will return to him through selling some of the houses to people of tastes similar to his own, it is evident that his chief enthusiasm and satisfaction come from saving the peculiar New England back-country character of a little settlement whose beginnings date from Revolutionary times. That this has been accomplished for the exteriors, the photographs reproduced here make clear; of interiors it is equally true, for there too the careful judgment of an experienced and sympathetic collector has been exercised.

Those unschooled builders, who designed while they hammered and sawed and chiseled, had a nice native sense of proportions and of roof angles, so their houses, large or small, always look to be resting, at ease, having an air of stability and permanence. It is a lasting service to one's fellow men, to catch and to hold such simplicity, shapeliness and dignity in dwellings, and in a setting to which by nature they seem to belong. It all seems a place of long and quiet standing still while the world has rushed by, at hand or distant. Too add to the world's pleasures such a retreat for the eyes and the hearts of one's fellows, is cause enough for a contented mind, even though cash profits are missed.

An Exemplary Individual Effort

Another significant feature of Mr. Goodnow's work: that he has carried it on independently, as well as very modestly and thoroughly. Probably no large investment was needed to buy the property of the paper manufacturing company which owned it all, but more vital than were the funds was his vision—of how a lot of shabby houses might become attractive. It is the sort of vision that, held by an influential community group, might have saved the old-time aspect of many a New England village, now seriously marred by even slight deviations from the old manners in building.

Villages made up of houses built in the century following 1750 are many in states along the Atlantic seaboard. Until the motorcar became common their remoteness was a protection from outward changes that modified their distinctive native character, often delightful in its picturesque simplicity. Virginia rural homes have lines of roofs and eaves and chief proportions that are unlike those of Pennsylvania or New York houses. In New England country villages, streets are lined with still other types. Each section of these older states shows in these stagnant backwaters a purity of home-building architecture that places having steady growth have lost.

The saving of the indigenous character of a single one of these villages, hamlets, or even single dwellings, is an occasion for gratitude. It also excites the hope that the example will stir many others to look around them for opportunities to do similar service in their own localities. In a city or a suburb no such opportunity may be in sight, but vacations in the country sometimes bring us close to proposed "improvements" private or public. In these our interest and influence may be able to guide others from unintended æsthetic errors to results that ultimately satisfy surprisingly all who are concerned. So there may be established a new center from which to stimulate still other people and communities to appreciate and to perpetuate the admirable qualities of old local architecture, from the hands of men who had no thought they were shaping buildings that would be of lasting pleasure, a century or more later.

All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Dana B. Merrill, New York

After much study of the more significant characteristic design in various styles of American home furnishings, Mr. Laurel Guild has developed for the Chase Brass & Copper Company a series of lighting fixtures of marked distinction, four of which are shown here

The two lights in the left-hand design are backed by a reflector which gives the name Georgian Shell to this pattern, reminiscent of the Chippendale era. Next is a so-called Nantucket lantern, an interesting reproduction of the lights of the whaling days. This is finished in antique brass

The conventional laurel wreath of the Empire period frames a gun-metal mirror in the third example, while the lamp itself may be said to suggest a flaming torch. The last one is called a Williamsburg lantern. It is made of sheet brass in black tone, with a bright brass gallery below the eagle which tops it. The lamp itself copies the old-time kerosene form

Lights Clothed in New Garments

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

IT IS a curious fact that as the science of illumination has advanced, the æsthetics of design associated with it have—until very recently—retrograded. Antiquity has yielded up in its ruins many handsome lamps and candelabra, fashioned of bronze, brass, marble, and other fine materials. Some of these forms persisted through the centuries until the age of kerosene oil and the lamp chimney; of the gas flame and the Welsbach mantle. Then fixtures began to grow uglier and uglier. The electric bulb, an epoch-making achievement, for a protracted period inspired in no one the impulse to clothe this utility in garments of grace. Yet during these years not only homes of importance but many modest cottages were on the whole furnished with taste.

It seems to have been the central light, the chandelier, which in the average home and the standardized apartment house lacked even suggestion of dignity and loveliness. When enthusiasm for side-lights brought the wall bracket into prominence matters began to improve. Even then it occurred to no one that sconces should be, as it were, coherent words in the vocabulary of the room. Whether the apartment was furnished in a period style or just grew out of the family's needs and opportunities, the lighting fixtures remained inarticulate.

Series Designed in Historic Styles

It is therefore an important matter that Mr. Laurel Guild has designed for the Chase Brass and Copper Company an extensive series of sconces, lamps and chandeliers, derived from the various decorative motifs which prevailed in those periods which still influence our interiors. In preparation for this work, Mr. Guild told me, he traveled in Europe and the United States and collected from many regions objects associated with lighting or which could by adaptation be thus associated at the present time.

The periods according to whose characteristics he has shaped and ornamented his fixtures are the following:

Early English	1603-1688
Early American	1620-1740
Georgian	1740-1800
Federal	1770-1840
Empire	1804-1830

The heavy carved oak of the first period was combined with iron in the form of great hinges, locks, grilles and standards. These have supplied Mr. Guild with ideas for silhouettes and decorative motifs for his black and his half-polished iron fixtures, appropriate for stalwart country houses, lodges and camps.

The early American era, full of romance, at least for us who did not experience it, yields lanterns and candlesticks of diverse conceptions, and much tin handsomely painted in clear colors. Of these forms and this material Mr. Guild has made imaginative use, and he offers an extensive assortment of lamps, brackets and central lights, which will speak coherently in the midst of maple, hook rugs and "crazy" quilts.

Significant Classic Details As Motives

That era of great cabinet makers which introduced mahogany into our homes, the Georgian, provides a wealth of decorative elements which in this collection have been translated into the modern idiom without losing their associative values. He gives us, for instance, a Duncan Phyfe sconce on which the acanthus, so beloved of Phyfe, is modeled in that master's particular style, on a lyre-shaped bracket. Phyfe began to use the lyre when he passed over from his Sheraton period into Empire classicism. Another motif Mr. Guild employs is the shell, which one has learned to regard sentimentally, carved as it is on the front of many chests and sewing stands which have dwelt with us in friendship through the years.

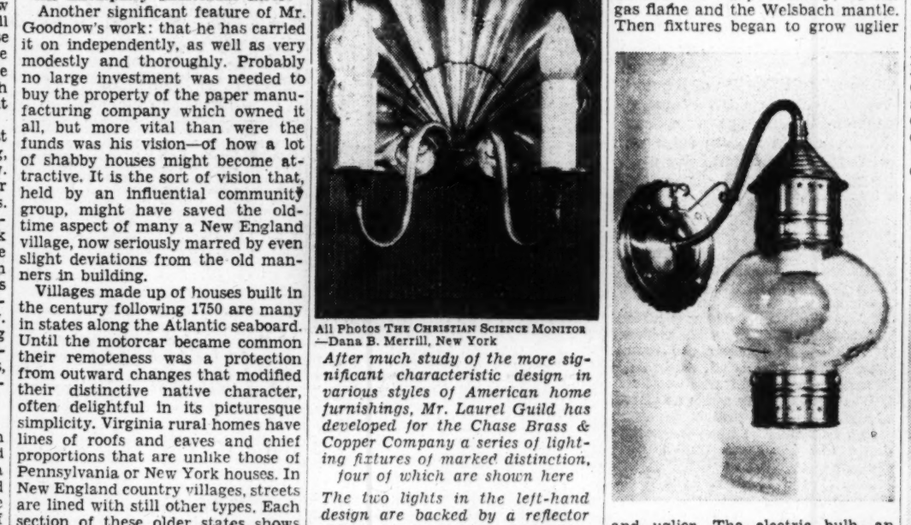
A comparison in the illustrations on this page between the early Nantucket lantern and the Williamsburg lantern of the Federal period, will demonstrate the growth of sophistication in those intervening years. In the later lantern the American eagle is already stretching powerful wings. A gallery of well-wrought brass surmounts a black-toned frame of the same material for the support of glass panels and ball decorations, and the Chinese-red interior reminds one of Chippendale. In a sophisticated house in the American tradition this wall fixture would have impressive significance.

French Periods Supply Several Types

From the Empire period Mr. Guild has borrowed many graceful themes It is a period which begins a trifle later but afterward travels parallel with our federal fashions, introducing, however, a French elegance and delicacy and a greater formality than is present in purely American or English forms. He adapts its character to America in motifs showing bound arrows and staves; he dedicates to Murat a sconce with crossed torches of freedom, and to Mme. Récamier one with a drapery swag and tassels of metal painted white, blue and gold. In our illustration Mr. Guild has caught in his laurel wreath which frames the gun-metal mirror and in the repetition of that motif on the candle cup and in the etching on the crystal chimney, the very essence of Empire taste, which expressed Napoleon's love for the symbols of victory.

The contemporary styles of today have always been particularly felicitous in their treatment of lights. The concealed source is an immense æsthetic advance, and the combination of glass and chromium conveys a sense of brilliance which is highly dramatic. Mr. Guild has produced skillful designs for both indirect and direct illumination, with handsomely styled motifs.

This is believed to be the first series of fixtures historically evolved and produced in mass quantity. The cost-saving over individually designed fixtures is enormous.



Several houses of Paper Mill Village may be seen among the trees in the left center of the view, while in the distance at the right is the church of West Cummington

Seating That Is Adaptable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

TWO-SECTION, short sofas, sometimes called love-seats, and three-section, full-length sofas, are taking on different lines and styles, besides offering new possibilities in furniture arrangement. As designed a few years ago, the sofa was a simple arrangement with no arms—just three upholstered chairs pushed together. Today the sectional sofa has arms at the ends, leaving the middle part armless, so when the whole is joined together it appears to be of one piece. When separated the two end chairs having the back and arm of equal height can be fitted into corners while the center chair is used in some other part of the room.

As a substitute for the prevalent arrangement of two short seats facing each other before the fireplace, the three-section sofa can be divided, using one end and the center section at one side of the hearth. To balance this on the opposite side is placed the third chair, arranged beside a large occasional table with reading lamp.

Short seats, too, are now divided into two upholstered chairs, which can be used separately or together as the homemaker desires. Still newer perhaps are the two companion chairs, each with a high arm on the outside and a lower arm on the inside. These are placed on either side of a narrow table with reading lamp, the three pieces making a complete unit almost the size of a sofa.

If a home has but one short seat and it is desired to place it near the fireplace, it can be arranged end to the hearth, facing a large chair and a small table. A green upholstered seat of this type was seen to be very harmonious when opposite it was put a large easy chair with slip cover of large flowered pattern on a dark red background. Beside this chair was a small table, making a group large enough to balance the two-part short sofa.

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Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

'Says Professor Morrison'

Book From This Educator Always Thought-Provoking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

QUESTION the results of your methods of instruction while you are actively engaged in teaching, if you like; your findings will only spur your ingenuity, or satisfy you that your choice of vocation was no mistake. But it is a different matter to be skeptical of the value of the results you obtain with such painstaking effort, or to go back to the foundations of education and inquire into the aims which inspire you to be a teacher. Advances in pedagogical thinking, however, can only be accomplished through some such self-criticism by active teachers.

A reëxamination of this kind is being conducted by Prof. Henry C. Morrison, of the school of education in the University of Chicago, himself in the full tide of activity, both as teacher and as student. He gives a report of his findings in his volume, "Basic Principles in Education" (by Henry C. Morrison, professor of education in the University of Chicago. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass. $2.50), with another promised for the immediate future, which will offer a detailed study of the curriculum.

The work is remarkably frank and unbiased, and is distinguished by the scientific nicety of his use of terms, a quality none too common in pedagogical discussion.

Professor Morrison is convinced that educators are too much concerned with methods and technique, and too little with the nature of the learning product—the purpose which should give direction to it all. He compares them to amateurs going on a scientific expedition, collecting data, classifying and generalizing perhaps, but without the definite purpose which would enable them to draw conclusions or make the best use of their observations.

Social Consciousness

He therefore makes a fresh start, with a review of the laws of evolutionary development as they apply to education. In doing this he does not pretend to have discovered anything original, but only to be applying logic and common sense to the workings of universal law in mental processes. For, he reasons, evolution is the epitome of all human life; what it is to the race, civilization is to society, and education (development through learning) is to the individual. He applies the parallel thus:

"The principle which governs all life, to which all our thinking must be referred so long as we study education and society itself, is adjustment to environment in the broadest sense, on peril of extinction or at least misery to self and others. . . . The process is adaptation, the result is adjustment. . . . The scheme of evolution has been the appearance of adaptive processes at higher and higher levels."

The significance of evolutionary thinking in education, in the opinion of Professor Morrison, consists in the scientific description of the world and its laws; and of the result of disobedience to those laws. There is a mental aspect of the human organic unit, as well as a physical; and the mental processes have relationships and follow courses as reasonably as do the processes of physical life. Upon the adaptive organism the educator builds with new and repeated experiences of learnings and adaptations, to develop the adaptive capacity, says Professor Morrison.

Elements of Character

Professor Morrison devotes some space and more emphasis to support of a new definition of brain and will. He is able to show somewhat more clearly what they are not, than what they are. They have been proved to have no local habitation in the human economy, and no effect upon action, apart from other forces in the individual make-up. He substitutes for them the components of personality, intelligence and the volitional structure. These terms he adopts as more comprehensive, and groups in one or the other all the elements of character.

This explanation of the nature of personality leaves the door open to hope, which the Behaviorists and the prophets of Bad Inheritance had slammed shut. Intelligence being explained by him as the product of previous learnings in adjustment to environment, there are few indeed of whom it can be said that there is no possibility of learning rational action under familiar conditions. The volitional structure being not one personal will or determination exerted in various directions, but the whole group of desires and preferences acted upon by the individual, is always capable of modification and sublimation through guidance and discipline. This is by no means the least cheering message of his strongly sensible book.

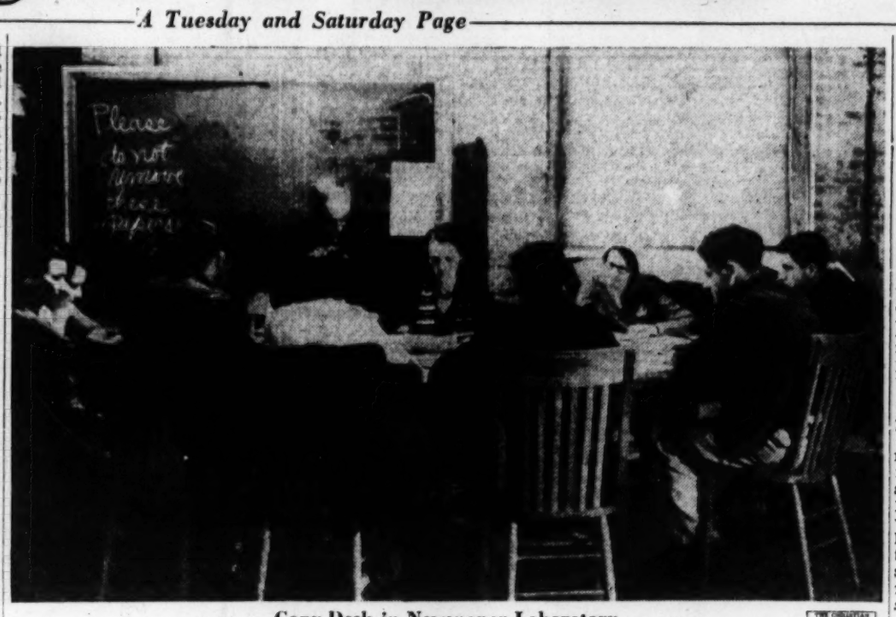
The learning process altogether implies a change in personality, which constitutes a new insight or ability. The learning product is not neutral improvement, but generalizations and ideals which contribute to personality. Subjects are mentioned which have special value for increasing the capacity in clear expression and logical thinking—language and the purely symbolic learnings of mathematics and logic being first; for learnings about the world and its ways, literature and history. The forthcoming volume on the curriculum will surely offer interesting controversial matter.

Aim of All Learning

There is no uncertainty in Professor Morrison as to the aims of the new education. Not confusing the school, which is social in its purpose, with the college, which is scholarly, he asserts that the aim of all learning and of all volitional building will be the integrated personality, the balanced, intelligent and rational self. This kind of person contributes more to civilization than the attractive, but willful and unsocialized individual, than the erudite and ill-adjusted man, than the successful man whose initiative has been developed at the expense of others.

For Professor Morrison is not ashamed to say that there is another, and higher interpretation of the doctrine of survival. "Civilization is not inadequate, but individuals fail to become civilized. The world's best hope is the increase in the number of citizens as highly civilized as the most civilized, since the future grows out of the present."

LILLIAN HART TRYON



Copy Desk in Newspaper Laboratory

Each day, students of the School of Journalism go through all the work of getting out a newspaper, except the actual printing. They "cover" the town, write their "copy," and with reports from Associated Press and United Press they compile and edit their paper. This is at the University of Oregon.

Where Extradition Comes In

You and the Law Series—30

By **Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater**
Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

IN THE United States, when a criminal leaves the state of his crime and goes elsewhere, he may be brought back for trial only by extradition. For no state has the power to go into another state and make arrests. Neither can a person charged with crime be tried anywhere except in the state where the crime is committed.

The United States Constitution and the federal statutes provide for extradition between states of fugutives from justice. If the person wanted was in the demanding state at the time the crime was committed, and afterwards left, no matter for what purpose or under what belief, he is considered a fugutive from justice. He has been held to be a fugitive, even though he did not know at the time he left that he had committed a crime.

The governor of the demanding state sends requisition papers to the governor of the state where he has taken refuge. These must be in proper form. The United States statutes provide that these papers must contain a demand by the governor for the accused as a fugitive from justice, and a copy of the indictment, or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging the fugitive with having committed a crime. The copy of the indictment or affidavit must be certified by the governor as authentic.

The laws of some states require, in addition, sworn evidence as to the facts of the crime, and as to the accused being a fugitive from justice. They may also make provisions for the arrest and detention for a certain period of time of persons known to be wanted in other states for crime. Requisition papers, of course, are usually sent during the time the suspect is detained.

The governor, to whom the extradition papers are sent, satisfies himself that the papers are in proper form, that the accused is a fugitive from justice of the demanding state, and that the act of which he is accused is a crime there. He may depend upon the extradition papers for this. He then issues a warrant for the accused's arrest. The accused is usually given an opportunity to start habeas corpus proceedings to challenge the legality of the arrest. He may, for example, try to show in these proceedings that he is not the man named in the indictment, or that he is not a fugitive from justice.

If he is not discharged on the habeas corpus proceedings, he is turned over to the agent of the demanding state, who takes him back for trial.

The governor of the state where he is found cannot go into the guilt or innocence of the accused, as that is to be determined by the trial.

There is no way of forcing a governor to surrender the fugitive, if he does not wish to comply with the request for extradition. Occasionally a governor does refuse to honor the extradition papers even when they are in proper order.

Extradition of criminals between the United States and the various foreign countries is provided for by extradition treaties. Extradition may only be had for the specific crimes named in the treaty. Political offenders are practically never extradited.

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NELL WITTERS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Governor Studies the Papers.

Pioneer Kindergarten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Watertown, Wis.

The building which housed the first kindergarten established in the United States is now being used in the more prosaic service of a grocery store. A movement to raise funds to turn it into a memorial has been discussed. While the front was changed for store purposes, the original structure could easily be restored, it is said.

In 1856 Mrs. Carl Schurz, then a charming young mother with a background of wealth and social culture, gathered about her a few of her small daughter's young playmates and conducted what she termed "a garden whose plants are human." Mrs. Schurz was the wife of a famous Civil War general who later became ambassador to Germany. She started this kindergarten four years after she came to the United States with her husband.

Professor Froebel, her teacher while in Germany, aroused in her the desire to spread his new idea of child training in her adopted country. Her own little daughter's needs gave her the opportunity, and so the idea which was eventually to revolutionize one phase of the school system of America became a reality.

"Here (at Watertown) four little cousins came to play with Agatha Schurz, then three years old," writes a historian of the institution. "That they played kindergarten games, sang kindergarten songs, busied themselves with kindergarten play materials, we can well believe.

"Tradition supplies many details, for the Schurz family because of its prominence was always more or less in the public eye. From this source we learn that as winter came on the children of relatives and friends wished to join the group, so Mrs. Schurz opened a kindergarten.

Its life, no doubt, was a short one, as Mr. and Mrs. Schurz moved to Milwaukee in the late fall of 1858. Nevertheless, it claims an important place in educational history.

A memorial tablet fashioned of bronze and set in a block of Wisconsin granite, around which are planted dwarf evergreens, has been placed within a few feet of the building. Boy Scouts unveiled the tablet one blustery cold spring day. The inscription reads: "In memory of Mrs. Carl Schurz (Margarethe Meyer Schurz) August 27, 1833—March 15, 1876, who established on this site the first kindergarten in America 1856. Dedicated by the Saturday Club women of Watertown, Wisconsin."

History of the Dance

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The art and practice of the dance from the simple steps of peasant children up to the complicated rhythms of the modern stage were presented in cameo form recently by the Mayfair Academy of Dancing.

The audience was shown the very "roots" of dancing. There were traditional dances of many foreign countries, unwritten, but not yet forgotten by the peasant folk, dances from Russia, Spain, Italy and Hungary.

It was noticeable to those watching that as the age of machinery and speed grew closer the dances grew more complicated. And it was strange to see steps from almost forgotten dances recur again as phases of a modern "tap-dance."

But to some the most interesting dance was one purporting to show the dance of the future. This was a dance evolved from rhythmic dancing and blended with ballet. It was described as being probably the forerunner of a definite new style which would grow up, toning down and "civilizing" step or rhythmic dancing and bringing out a modern form of the ballet.

What Is Your Child Studying?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOOL administrators and teachers often realize that parents do not take the interest they should in their child's school work. Too often at the end of a school year parents say, "Why, I did not realize Johnny was in the scientific course. I thought he was taking the classical, for he needs Latin to go to Blank College."

At the beginning of the school year, parents should make it a point to understand just what subjects their children are taking and to check up on the requirements of higher educational institutions to which they wish their children to go.

Some colleges require four years of Latin, others three. Some require two years of French, others accept one. The mathematics requirements must be carefully searched. If chemistry and physics are both required, that fact must be known when the secondary school program is being planned.

In addition to checking on definite subjects there are other points which a parent ought to know. If a boy or girl is taking the college course, perhaps the free school periods should be used for study in order to decrease the amount of necessary home work. Left to their own choice, most boys and girls desire to fill in free periods with some of the extra-curricular activities, woodworking, metal, cooking or sewing.

If Johnny is diffident and shy he should be encouraged to join any activities which will help him to become at ease with others. If he is thinking of a profession in which public speaking is an aid, encourage him to join the debating club. Musical expression can find an outlet in the glee club, orchestra or band. Literary aspirations may help in the school paper or year book.

It is of mutual benefit to teachers and parents if they are acquainted. Parents will know the school side, and teachers will understand the pupil's background more completely.

The Parent

Explaining to a Little Child the Loss of a Pet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kentucky

Dear Friends:

In May, a mother from a farm home in Michigan wrote to this column, wondering how to explain to her little one the occasional loss of pets and animals. I thought so often of her letter that it seems right to tell of the explanation our little girls have received on such occasions, and how it has healed their little sorrow.

I must first say that the story of the sea gull, around which the explanation centers, was first read in a Christian Science publication, the name of the article being, "The Passing of the Sea Gull." It is so simply, sweetly and beautifully written that I preferred to read it, and one day, when a loss was causing some unhappiness, I asked my little girls if they were grown-up enough to hear something which would make them feel differently about their pet. They said yes, tearfully, and we went outside where we could look way up into the sky, past treetops, to the clouds. Seated on the grass, we read of two women on an ocean liner, watching a flock of gulls circling above the ship. One gull detached himself from the group, and began to fly higher and away from the ship. They watched him grow smaller in the distant blue, until he had become a speck, then disappear completely. The question was asked whether the activity of those mounting wings had ceased. Of course, the answer was "No." Then I asked the girls whether they thought that the real life, the animation of their pet had come to a stop, just because we could not see it, and was it not rather like the casting off of an outgrown shoe? Because they have been taught to think of an infinitely kind Father of all, it was natural to ask if they thought this Father would allow anything to go out of his care, or would neglect or forget—that it must not seem so, even though we do not see and do not yet understand.

The answer was again "No, not a Father who is Love." So, aided by their own answers, the thought was changed, and I was so grateful to know that this beginning would help them in thinking rightly in the future.

It is such a satisfaction to find happy solutions to questions that arise with little folk, and I believe that reading this fine forum of parents' views, brings not only definite solutions, but produces an attitude which greatly blesses parents and children. Sometimes I tell the girls of what I read in the Parent Column, and how a certain problem was solved in a certain way, and their interest is keen with approval.

Before this gets too long, I want to mention something that has been helpful to both the children and me many times. I long ago discovered that when they are wishing too often for something new, or to go somewhere, a good story read to them will supply new ideas—and it is new ideas which they really want, not things. Shortly they will run off to play, perhaps to act out characters of the story, or to draw pictures of it.

It has been a lovely experience to see the growing number of things in the Monitor which our children can comprehend, and are eager to hear, having begun of course, with Snubs and Waddles. Now we can read the Sundial stories, many poems, some of the Lighter Vein, always the Inventions, talk about cartoons, and many other fascinating features. An article of especial appeal was one telling of a Cleveland school project to learn about China. This, though written for the Progress in Education Page, was a great success.

How I wish every mother and father could know the joy of our Monitor, and be able to enjoy it with their children. Let us never hesitate to tell others of the wonderful things our paper brings. It is an act of kindness to those who have never known its joyous pages.

All good wishes to Monitor friends.

(Mrs.) E. C. L.

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The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

WHEN I turn the pages of the Notebooks that give me July and August and September, I invariably notice, or fancy I notice, a new exhilaration as October approaches.

It was a poem in one of the earlier Notebooks that called my attention to this annual autumnal upturn of enthusiasm in Nicholas. His entries had been prosing along in a haze of dawdling reflection, when suddenly, as I came to October 1st, I was startled by the new vigor of these boyish stanzas:

"Reject all save enchantment, God's surprise!
Live for enchantment! Watch the white elect
Like shock troops charging, as the moon's beams rise
With lances of pale ecstasy. Reject
All save enchantment, the sharp blade
Wherewith delight is carved and splendor made.

What is enchantment then? It is that time
The heart stands still for wonder—a flower shows
An unsuspected color—or a rhyme
Reveals in seven words a budding rose—
It is the tremulous moment when a sigh
Lifts me above the worldling that was I."

Thus went October 1st. Nicholas had turned over a new leaf, apparently. He had rejected all save enchantment. He was to live for enchantment, watching the white elect charging across a field of moonbeams. That was the program, presumably, and I turned to October 2nd to find how he was getting on with it. But Nicholas never bothered long with programs. I turned to October 2nd and found —what? A heart standing still for wonder? Not a bit of it. I found, rather, some of the liveliest and most ferocious pages I had come on yet. Nicholas (still the youth, remember) had evidently been seized with uneasiness at the incompleteness of his confessions and therefore attacks autobiography in general. The shock troops were charging, all right, but their lances had skewered the fond self-revealers who imagined that they were being frank. The entry runs:

"It is ridiculous to suppose that I can find the whole man in his autobiography. Even if the gentleman who proposes to Boswellize himself be as honest as spring-water, he simply cannot set himself down. The sublime intention of the morning will not be separated from the microscopic fulfillment of the evening. He has shrunk from itemizing the day's career of littleness beside the cloudy column of his dreams. The discrepancy is too preposterous. It cannot be true. At breakfast he had philanthropic plans for the whole human race, and by dinner he has kicked the cat under the table.

"No, show me a page of this man's self-written memoirs, and I'll show you a school of red herrings. In the wake of these useful fish, the gaze of the autobiographer's family and critics and competitors has been neatly diverted from the too crude and the over-selfish happenings in the gentleman's annals.

* * *

"IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, language comes to the diarist's assistance. We seem to have been given self-expression (as the term humorously is) for a kind of protective coloring. The greater our apparent frankness, the finer the protection. 'Now, my friend,' I say, 'let me tell you just how the cat happened to be kicked.' And the friend is made to discover, not the hastiness of my temper, but how solicitous I am that the cat should not spoil its appetite by drinking table-cream between meals. There is no limit to the angle that the truth may be refracted in the apparently ingenuous spring-water of men's confessions. And I am talking of honest men. As for the others, those who consciously propose to conceal themselves in print, they and the squid who squirts the dark fluid to obliterate his true outlines, use much the same ink.

"Indeed the man who is so righteous that he dare be wholly candid would be shamed into silence by modesty. His eyes could not stand the blinding whiteness of such a page. To be sure, it has been tried on good men, by others, and the effect is unsatisfying, as I thought when I had to listen, as a boy, to Pastor Lockwood read the memories of the early martyrs. Their excellence cloyed and speedily became unreal. The pastor's choice of Sabbath reading did more, I fear, to develop my imagination than my religious susceptibilities. I knew it was impossible for anybody to be as good as those martyrs were advertised to be by their biographers. So I spent my time supplementing their lives, adding such footnotes as the limitations of my imagination permitted. In the end, it would have been better if somebody had been franker.

"But I am getting away from my problem, this perpetual difficulty to be absolutely open in these Notebooks. It is nothing to say 'I do not lie.' A man who lies to himself, knowingly, is as fatuous as one who cheats himself at solitaire. In Evergreen there is very little gross lying, I should say. Hannah is a model of probity, who sidles around the fact only to save someone inconvenience. Hiram is a truthful man, a man who would no more tell us an untruth than he would set his barn afire, and yet I doubt if anyone ever got the better of him trading colts. Pastor Lockwood certainly deceives nobody but himself. And you can even rely passably on the Senator's word, in non-election years. No, it is not enough for me to say: 'I do not lie in these pages.' What I aspire to is to see myself as the recording angel sees me, and make a record of *that!*

* * *

"ONE MIGHT SUPPOSE, in this matter of always presenting ourselves in the most flattering guise, that we had favors to ask of our better selves. Perhaps that is why we come to ourselves dressed in our best, cap in hand, and compliment on lip. A peasant petitioning the Czar does not open his request with 'My dear but narrow-minded Sovereign.' Still less does he exhibit the bomb in his back pocket. Similarly, as we approach the august ideal of ourselves which we have enthroned, we put our best foot forward. There must be *some* explanation for this discrepancy between my reality and the pencilled page. I do not think it is cowardice, for these books are safe, even from Hannah's dusting eye. Is it sloth? Is it sheer inability to analyze? Is it—?"

Nicholas apparently broke off in despair of bridging the gulf, but I was glad to find his assurance of attempted veracity.

"Oct. 3rd. Hannah told me today the inside story of Isabella Parlor. Hannah amuses me. Hardly a month passes without her coming out with a recital of some forlorn woman who has evaded matrimony, or has been evaded by it. And for every time that Hannah's eye softens with pity, her lip curls a dozen times with something like contempt, although that is too strong a word. Hannah never seems to remember that she is in like state. She was especially severe on poor old Miss Parlor. Isabella, it seems, had inherited a considerable legacy when she was twenty-one. She was richer than the elder Mr. Sorley in those days, richer even than the Senator's father, who of course knew nothing of the advantages of politics. Pastor Lookwood, then a boy, had a brother, about Isabella's age, but impractical, as they called artists in those times. This young man, already obviously talented, became an importunate admirer of Isabella. He was of course as poor as a pastor, and being an artist, his prospects were even worse. I need not elaborate on what followed. I can see it. Ted Lockwood, vivacious, with a sense of the beautiful, and a desire to cultivate it. Isabella, charmed by him, but alarmed by his attitude towards poverty. Poverty did not exist for him. For Isabella who had money, it did exist. It whispered in her ear. It whispered louder than Ted. He was hurt and went his way and became the famous painter. And Isabella remains Miss Isabella, with a wistful look in her eyes as she sometimes looks through my wicket and asks for letters that never come."

Evidently Isabella Parlor's story touched Nicholas, for it is clearly her "wistful look" that he has given in the verses dated only two days later:

"Once in my youth's green dooryard
I gathered twigs to lay
A fire for love upon the hearth
When a youth passed my way.

A pretty lad with hungry eyes,
For he was love-poor,
But since that he was clothed in rags
I in and slammed the door.

Ah, now would I draw water
Or walk in bare feet
To see my love-poor lad again
Coming up the street."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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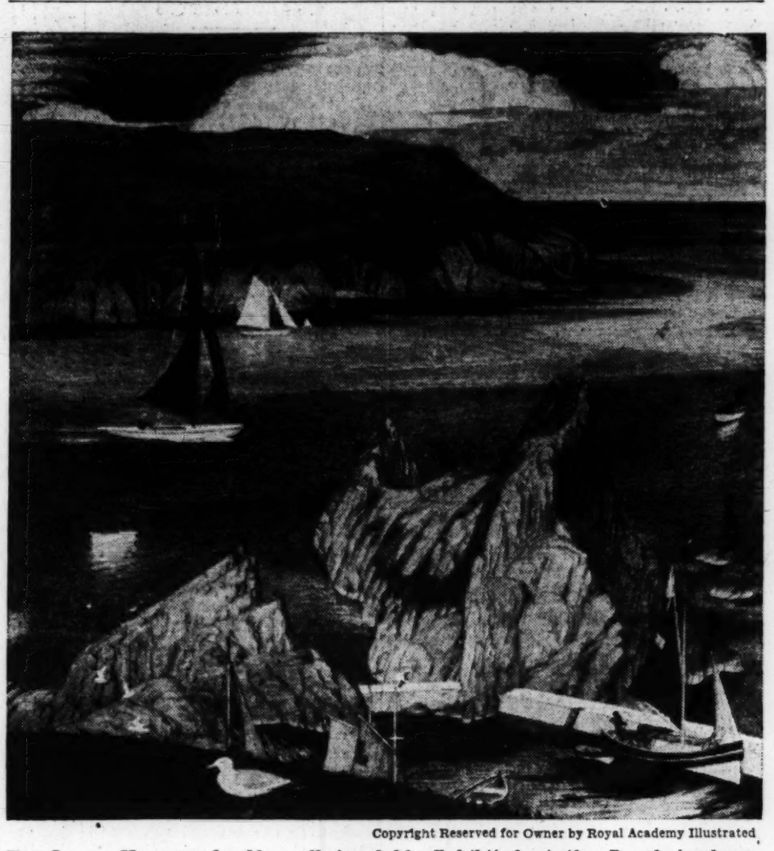
The Charm of Córdoba

FROM the beginning the city was beautiful; there are none of the expected disillusions as you drive down the wide avenue that flanks one side of the Reina Victoria Park, none of the dreary suburban banalities we endure at home; and, while no Spanish city really straggles, Córdoba commences and ends with rounded perfection. The air had grown refreshingly cool—even on very hot days mornings and evenings are delightful—a red-gold sunset streaked the western sky, and, high in the heavens, swung a thin crescent moon, symbol of the old caliphs.

Whenever I look out of my window I can forgive our hotel much; its food which, except for the melons and figs, is very unimaginative; even its extraordinary and exasperating "modern conveniences." For our matrimonio gives on a plazuela just off Conceptión. . . .

The infinite charm of Córdoba! If only I could make you see it, feel it, as we do. A greater contrast to Toledo cannot be imagined; Toledo is built on seven hills, Córdoba lies on the fertile Andalusian plain beside the Guadalquivir; both have had a mighty past, but Toledo is dead and frowns, Córdoba lives and smiles. Thinking of them in terms of color, Toledo would be gray, Córdoba golden. If you like monuments, there is infinitely more to see in Spain's old capital; Córdoba, the heart of mediæval Moslem culture, has been robbed of almost everything but the mighty Mosque. Still, her fascination does not depend upon tangible history; it is incorporate in the city itself. I'd go back again just to see the red-tiled Moorish houses, the high-walled narrow streets, the beautiful, half-hidden patios. Azorín tried to capture the enchantment in a few phrases: "Córdoba is a little patio paved with tiny pebbles, a white-washed wall with a blue foundation, a haunting fragrance of burnt olive-wood." I think it lies in the harmony of it all!—From "Collector's Luck in Spain," by ALICE VAN LEER CARRICK. (Boston: Little, Brown.)



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THE LITTLE HARBOUR, *by Maxwell Armfield: Exhibited at the Royal Academy, London*

IT IS apparent that Maxwell Armfield does not set out to produce purely naturalistic representations of landscape, still life, or other matter which he may choose to render pictorially. He accepts the painting as an object primarily of decorative value; then he proceeds to select and reveal the rhythms of line and shape, conventionalizing his forms so that the work will make for greater harmony with the indoor setting. Naturalistic pictures in a room tend to conduct the individual's attention out and away from the room, thus militating in a degree against the sense of the structure's function of protection and stability. The work of design and inventive construction links up with the building's interior, maintains continuity, and remains with the building, and not in conflict.

In this consideration for the decorative value of paintings, Mr. Maxwell Armfield has long been actively associated with the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in tempera. Most of his paintings are executed in tempera, a medium which demands great skill and directness of handling. In this medium the pigment is bound with egg medium, and corresponds to the method employed by painters in early times, securing supreme durability and permanence of the colors.

Good color is an outstanding quality of Maxwell Armfield's works, consequently a black and white reproduction can give us no more than a hint of the original. However, it is interesting to note the element of pattern pertaining to those values of tone derived of varying degrees of intensity of hue. Sparkle is given to the general arrangement of tones by an accentuation of small areas of intense darkness or lightness in relation to the mass of middle tone which predominates. Thus the gray and white gull and the harbor wall in the foreground, the craft afloat, and the luminous, cumulus clouds above, all gain significance.

Since Mr. Maxwell Armfield has entitled this picture, "The Little Harbour," it is evident that the identity of the scene is immaterial; and it goes to prove that this painting is important for its qualities of pictorial composition rather than as a topographical record.

In Caudebec, Normandy

IN NORMANDY the days go leisurely by. In the fields a team of great farm horses move three abreast; the peasant who controls them wears a blue blouse, faded to delicate colors in the sun, with an immense yellow straw hat to shade his face. Houses of the thirteenth century stand in the simple beauty of stone, wood and plaster that have become weather-stained to a richness of tint that an artist might envy. The villagers are too polite to stand and stare at an alien, but too courteous to pass one without a smiling good day.

And Caudebec is not without its social gayeties, for one morning the *garde champêtre* walked through the village, ringing a bell and announcing that in the evening there would be a cinema at the Salle des Fêtes. This cinema is the first of the year, so that at half-past eight the little hall was crowded. Rows of hard wooden chairs faced a vividly painted curtain, representing the rural beauties of Caudebec, over which presided the irrelevant portrait of a young French soldier.

Gradually all the Caudebecquois flowed in, even babies who toddled everywhere, unrestrained by convention, and were caressed by the entire audience. There was an intensely familiar atmosphere in the groups of grannies with their grandchildren, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, all excited and calling out to each other. Even the three handsome Bohemians, who had arrived in the village that morning, appeared in the cheapest seats. The sheet, small and somewhat crumpled, was hung over the curtain, and on this was shown the film with sudden gaps and blanks, and even with moments when it appeared upside down. There were also many long and inexplicable pauses of darkness during which the pictures—or the harvest—could be discussed from one end of the hall to the other.

At half-past ten the word *Entr'acte* was flashed on the sheet, and all the Caudebecquois rose and went forth to see that their cottages were safe. The end of the *Entr'acte* was announced by the *garde champêtre* again parading the village with his immense bell; and the audience then came clattering back, for the cinema went on until the early morning hours. As one contented woman remarked, despite the various hindrances, "En tout cas on en a pour son argent!" And in the winter, the visitor is proudly informed, Caudebec has the cinema every fortnight.

Perhaps it is not needed more frequently. The hills, woods and river are so beautiful. And in the spring there are apple blossoms, making the village a veritable paradise.

Prospecting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the past few years, hundreds of men unable to earn a livelihood in other ways have turned to the hills in search of gold. Some with grim determination, many with new hope and courage. Others as a last resort have provided themselves with the necessary tools and have gone forth to search for the precious metal. One can well picture the hardships endured—the loneliness, unceasing toil, uncertainty, and perhaps failure.

This search well typifies the experience of mortals, for they have ever been going about prospecting—ever searching to find substance, happiness, health, contentment, in matter. With the alluring possibility of "striking gold" no toil or sacrifice has been too great.

It is generally supposed that there are vast amounts of gold still buried in the depth of the earth. When this is mined, refined, and added to the already acquired gold supply of the world, will it add to the enduring sense of substance? Will it bring to mankind those blessings which are so greatly desired—freedom, peace, plenty? Judging from past experience, this cannot be expected.

But there are great riches in store for everyone—riches that cannot be dissipated or consumed. "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Since those words were spoken, discovery, invention, and research have brought into daily use many wonders. The toil of men has been somewhat lessened; the material substance of the world has been increased many fold; yet we see today a world slowly extricating itself from an almost overwhelming depression.

Must we not conclude that the things which men's eyes see and their ears hear, and which they otherwise perceive with the material senses, are not the riches to which the apostle referred? Discerning the golden gleam of true riches, entirely apart from materiality, Paul, that early Christian, wrote: "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! . . . For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things." Though he search the heights and the depths, one will find neither enduring substance nor restful security until he finds them in the realm of Mind, Spirit, God.

When Mary Baker Eddy declared, "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468), she struck a telling blow at the belief that matter is substance. Since her discovery, physical scientists, through tireless research and devious paths, have reached the conclusion that matter is not what it seems to be. But, fortunately for mankind, Mrs. Eddy did not leave the exposition of her important discovery there. She exposed the nothingness of matter in revealing the allness of Mind as the only substance, for she adds in "the scientific statement of being," already quoted from: "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." The realization of the truth did not come to her, nor will it ever come to anyone, through delving into the supposititious laws of matter. This understanding comes through forsaking unreliable matter and turning to the one God, infinite divine Mind.

From earliest childhood Mrs. Eddy was a spiritual prospector. Earnestly she searched the Scriptures, that great record of the triumph of the spiritual over the material. Through following the revelation of infinite Mind, she gave to the world Christian Science, which makes available the treasures of Truth and discloses "the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!"

No one has ever found the life of a prospector—an easy one. It takes courage, persistence, and patience to go on day after day picking at the hard rocks, following first here and then there a trace of gold. Neither is the practice of Christian Science always easy to human sense, but it can always be joyous. Each day the student must go on breaking away the rocks of selfishness, stubbornness, self-love, self-pity, sensuality, hate, greed, and fear until he finds the vision of man in God's image and likeness—a reward which far surpasses that of the prospector who finds a rich pocket of gold. The gold of the prospector may soon be spent, for that which today seems to be, tomorrow takes wings; while the riches of the seeker of spiritual substance increase with use, for he finds Life, Truth, and Love, the substance which, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*), "is eternal and incapable of discord and decay."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

A Friendly Greeting

GERANIUM!
Of rosy red,
With gay acquaintanceship from Market Street,
You nod your bright-eyed head.
Your bunch of bloom,
Bestirs gray gloom!

Audaciously
With robust charm,
You halt the step of tired or busy feet
To contemplate your calm,
Contented poise
Amid the noise.

Geranium!
No scanty store
Has filled your storehouse with a measured mete—
Abundantly you pour
A glad welcome,
Withheld from none!

ELSIE A. KOEFOED.

Pátrání

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

V POSLEDNÍCH letech mnoho sta mužů neschopných vydělati si živobytí druhými způsoby obrátilo se do hor, tam hledati zlato. Někteří s neoblomným rozhodnutím, mnozí s novou nadějí a odvahou. Někteří, jako poslední prostředek, opatřili si potřebné nástroje a vyšli hledati drahocenný kov. Snadně si můžeme představiti útrapy vystálé —osamělost, neustálá námaha, nejistota a snad nezdar.

Toto pátrání dobře představuje zkušenost smrtelníků, neboť oni vždy chodí sem tam pátrajíce—vždy hledají, aby našli podstatu, štěstí, zdraví, spokojenost v hmotě. S vábivou možností, že "narazí na zlato", žádná námaha neb obět nebývá příliš veliká.

Věří se všeobecně, že v hlubinách země je stále ještě pohřbeno ohromné množství zlata. Když toto je z dolů dobyto, očištěno a přidáno k světové zásobě zlata už získané, přidá to k trvalému smyslu podstaty? Přinese to lidstvu ta požehnání, která jsou tak velice žádoucí—svobodu, pokoj, dostatek? Jestliže posuzujeme podle minulých zkušeností, nemůže se to očekávati.

Ale je větší bohatství v zásobě pro každého —bohatství, které nemůže býti promarněno neb spotřebováno. "Čeho oko nevídalo, ani ucho neslýchalo, ani na srdce lidské nevstoupilo, co připravil Bůh těm, kteříž jej miluji." Od doby, kdy slova tato byla pronešena, objevy, vynálezy a zkoumání uvedly v denní upotřebení mnohé divy. Námaha lidí byla poněkud zmenšena; hmotná podstata světa byla zvětšena mnohokráte; nicméně, dnes vidíme svět pomalu se vymaňující z tísně, která jej téměř přemohla.

Nemusíme dojíti k závěru, že věci, které oči lidí vidí a jejich uši slyší a které jinak poznávají hmotnými smysly, nejsou bohatstvím, o němž apoštol se zmínil? Rozeznáváje zlatý záblesk pravého bohatství, zcela odděleného od hmotnosti, Pavel, ten křesťan z první doby, psal: "Ó hlubokosti bohatství i moudrosti i umění Božího! Jak jsou nezpytatelní soudové jeho, a nevystižitelné cesty jeho. . . . Nebo z něho, a skrze něho, a v něm jsou všecky věci." Třebaže prohledáme výšky a hlubiny, nenajdeme trvanlivou podstatu ani klidnou jistotu, dokud ji nenajdeme v říši Mysli, Ducha, Boha.

Když Mary Baker Eddy prohlásila, "Není života, pravdy, inteligence ani podstaty v hmotě" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 468), dala citelnou ránu věření, že hmota je podstata. Od doby jejího objevu, fysičtí vědci, prostřednictvím neunavného zkoumání a po mnohých odchylných stezkách, došli k závěru, že hmota není tím, čím se zdá býti. Ale na štěstí pro lidstvo, Mrs. Eddy nezanechala tam výklad svého důležitého objevu. Ona odhalila nicotnost hmoty zjevením všechnosti Mysli jako jedinou podstatu, neboť dodává ve "vědeckém výroku o bytí," z něhož už bylo citováno: "Vše je nekonečná Mysl a její nekonečné projevení, neboť Bůh je Vše-vevšem. Duch je nesmrtelná Pravda; hmota je smrtelný omyl. Duch je skutečným a věčným; hmota je neskutečná a dočasná. Duch je Bůh a člověk je Jeho obrazem a podobenstvím. Proto člověk není hmotný; je duchovní." Uvědomění se pravdy nepřišlo jí ani nepřijde někomu druhému patráním v zdánlivých zákonech hmoty. Toto porozumění přichází opuštěním nespolehlivé hmoty a obracením se k jedinému Bohu, k nekonečné božské Mysli.

Od utlého dětství Mrs. Eddy byla duchovním pátratelem. Horlivě bádala v Písmě, v tom velikém zápisu o vítězství duchovního nad hmotným. Protože šla za zjevením nekonečné Mysli, dala světu Křesťanskou Vědu, která činí upotřebitelnými poklady Pravdy a odhaluje "bohatství i moudrost i umění Boží!"

Neshledalo se, že by život pátratele byl lehký. Vyžaduje to odvahu, vytrvalost a trpělivost den co den pokračovati v kopání do tvrdého kamene, sledovati tu, pak tam stopu zlata. Také není praxe Křesťanské Vědy vždy snadná lidskému smyslu, avšak může vždy býti radostná. Každý den student musí pokračovati v odkopávání kamenů sobeckosti, tvrdošíjnosti, sebelásky, sebe litování, smyslnosti, nenávisti, chtivosti a bázně, až najde schopnost viděti člověka v obrazu a podobenství Božím—odměnu, která daleko předstihuje odměnu pátratele po drahých kovech, když najde nános zlata. Zlato pátratele může býti brzy utraceno, neboť to, co se zdá býti dnes, zítra ulétá; kdežto bohatství toho, který hledá duchovní podstatu znásobňuje se upotřebením, neboť on nalezá život, Pravdu a Lásku, tu podstatu, která, říká Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*), "je věčná a neschopna rozladění a rozkladu."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Brownings—Father and Son

THE poet, tradition has it, is usually without honor in his own family, his mission in life being maintained only by strict disobedience to parental command that he be prepared for a business or military or ecclesiastical career. The early life of Robert Browning was a notable exception to this idea, and Osbert Burdett in his book, *The Brownings*, gives a picture of a man who was anything but an ogre to his son.

"The poet's father was one of those charming men who are treasured by their friends, but unknown to the world, except when some accident of life happens to connect them with a man of genius. By every sympathy he was fitted to become the father of a poet, and the only effect of the harshness of his own parents seems to have been to encourage his sympathy for his own children. All the gifts of his famous son lurked dimly in the father, even to the rare gift of exceptional readiness at rhyming, and he taught the poet his Latin declensions. . . .

"We must not think of Mr. Browning spending a penurious manhood. The Bank of England in those days was not unworthy of a man of leisure. The hours were short, the salaries good, the perquisites many. Any hour of overtime had its appropriate fee. He was placed almost in the dignified position of a civil servant, able to gratify his taste for collecting old books and engravings, and to give to his children the human education that was to himself the best possession in life. He seems to have had also that human quality of the scholar which makes its possessor a born teacher of the young. Not only did he like to have youngsters about him, but he liked to quicken their minds, and indeed had quickly fallen into trouble at St. Kitts for teaching a slave to read. He was possibly the happier for not being a genius, and if he had been allowed to go to Oxford or Cambridge, would doubtless have become one of the best fellows of his college. Fate reserved him for a more domestic part, and it is not easy to imagine a more delightful or appropriate father for Robert Browning."

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Listed Stock Quotations

Scattered Gains Are Established in Quieter Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Scattered Gains Are Recorded In New York Market

Stocks More Than Hold Previous Advances—Trading Is Slow

By Forrest Price

They edged up a little further today.

That is to say stocks generally improved moderately.

When it is considered that they had had four days in succession of rising prices their achievement today in at least holding their own was regarded with satisfaction.

But trading was slow. Total sales approximated 320,000 shares.

Of course, they did not all go up. There was just enough selling to give the market a slightly irregular appearance.

Gains of a point to 2 points were made by Case, United States Smelting, Peoples Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Allied Chemical, Amarada, American Woolen preferred, International Cement, Macy, Manhattan Elevated and J. J. Newberry.

Van Raalte moved up 3½ points.

Losses were recorded by Spiegel, May, Stern and Borden.

Although trading in bonds was rather light, prices held up fairly well considering the advances they have had the last few days. There was some irregularity, however, U. S. Governments showing mixed movements.

Among the commodities the grains had an early upward move but profittaking was invited by the higher values, and the market was decidedly irregular most of the session. Cotton was rather hesitant.

Market analysts are trying to discover what is responsible for the improved sentiment. There is no one particular development that has caused the more cheerful attitude, but a combination of them.

In the first place, traders and business men are just awakening to the fact that pessimism has been overdone. Then on top of this discovery is the probable ending of the textile strike very soon.

And another significant straw is the more than seasonal increase in freight-car loadings, a very good indication of the increased wholesale and retail business throughout the country. Car loadings just now are at their peak for the year.

For some time past commercial bank credit has been expanding. This is a pretty good index of increased business activity. Another encouraging development is the Dodge report of new building construction just issued for the month of August. The total amounts to $120,244,500 compared with $119,698,800 for July and $106,131,100 for August, 1933.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—With most of the recent good news out of the way, the forward push of the stock market slowed down somewhat today, and prices turned rather spotty under quiet profit-taking.

Resistance was shown by some groups, however, and quotations fluctuated narrowly. The close was irregular.

While the textile strike was not actually at an end, for all practical purposes marketwise settlement of the controversy appeared to be a foregone conclusion. The general expectation was that the workers would be back on the job Monday.

Stocks Point Upward

Shares of American Woolen preferred and Spiegel May Stern got up about a point each and some improvement was shown by Johns Manville, Consolidated Gas, Texas Gulf and U. S. Smelting. American Telephone, du Pont and Sears Roebuck eased.

Slight changes were recorded by such issues as U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Celanese, Montgomery Ward, Loew's, American Can, Continental Can, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, American Smelting, National Distilleries, Schenley, Goodyear and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Much interest was expressed in the announcement at Hyde Park that President Roosevelt expected to make another report to the country in the next few weeks. Hope was expressed that he might give some inkling of the Administration's monetary program and clarify the budgetary situation.

Followers of the rails were further cheered by word that the Chief Executive favored the new carrier executives' organization merger announced yesterday from Chicago. This attitude, however, had been expected in view of the President's recent conference with J. J. Pelley, who was named head of the Transportation Association.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market showed a good tone today, and in virtually all groups, the advances of the week were well maintained.

U. S. Governments were again a bit mixed but values were changed but little because of the narrowness of price swings in either direction. A few of the Treasury loans and Home Owners Loan 3s edged up 2-32ds to 4-32ds of a point.

Prominent in the low priced group moving forward were some utility and communication issues. American & Foreign Power 5s pushed up 1¼ points to 51¼, while Postal Telegraph 5s sold at 46, up 1¼, and International Telephone 5s at 58, up 1.

Most of the rails held up well, adding small fractions in a majority of cases. The gainers included some obligations of the Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania and St. Louis-San Francisco. Utility issues were generally higher, along with some of the trading favorites of the industrial group.

There was little activity in the foreign sector, but the more important trades were effected at higher prices, particularly in Italy 7s, Poland 7s, Austrian 7s, and Australia 5s.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 21
117⅞	6	..	Adams Express	200	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7¼
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½
106¼	91¾	.3	Air Reduction	600	102⅝	102¼	102⅛	102¼
237⅛	165⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	2000	19⅝	18⅝	18¾	19½
5¼	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	7½	7½	7¼	..
23⅛	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	..
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	300	122¾	122¼	122¼	121½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	900	12½	12⅜	12½	12½
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	600	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
55⅝	41	2	Amerada	200	43½	43¼	43¼	42½
41⅜	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
25¼	11⅞	..	Am Bank Note	200	13	12⅞	13	12⅝
50½	40	.3	Am Bank Note pf	40	43½	43½	43½	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜
38	19½	.50	Am Brake S&F	200	22	21⅞	22	21
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	300	99	98½	98½	99
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	26	26	26	26
5	1¼	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2	2	2	1¾
10½	3	..	Am European	200	5	5	5	..
13⅝	4½	..	Am & For Pow	700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6½
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	16	15	16	15
23	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	13	13	13	12⅝
17½	6⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	9	8¼	9	8⅜
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
42¾	17¾	..	Am Hide & Lpf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
11	4¾	..	Am International	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
1½	8	..	Am La France	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
38⅜	14½	..	Am Locomotive	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	7⅞
27⅞	15	..	Am Metal	100	17	17	17	17
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	800	5	4⅝	5	4½
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
29⅜	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Am Radiator	300	14⅛	13¼	13½	13⅜
28⅛	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅝
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	300	34⅜	34¼	34½	34½
26½	10⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	13	13	13	..
125¼	105⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	112⅞	111⅝	111⅝	111⅞
14¼	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	800	16⅜	16¼	16¾	15⅝
17⅞	7	..	Am Woolen	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
83¾	36⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	600	42	41	41	40¼
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	34	33¾	34	34½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	300	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
64⅝	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf n	600	62	61⅜	62	62¼
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18¼	7⅞	..	Art Metal Const	50	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
18⅞	7⅞	1	Assn Dry Goods	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
73¾	45¾	2	Atchison T&SF	800	50⅝	49¾	50⅛	50¼
54⅞	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅜
35⅞	21½	1	Atl Refining	1000	24⅝	24	24⅜	24
55⅞	25½	2	Atlas Powder	300	43	42	42	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	200	25	24½	24¾	25
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	300	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	800	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
37⅜	16¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	..
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	600	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅜
19⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	200	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
15¼	6⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	11	11	11	10½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	600	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
19⅜	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞
34⅛	26	1½	Best & Co	400	31½	31½	31½	31¼
49½	25¼	1⅜g	Bethlehem Steel	400	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	28⅜
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7¼
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airplane	800	9	8½	9	8⅞
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	200	49	48¼	49	48¾
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	100	24	24	24	25
28⅝	16⅜	1	Borg Warner	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
19⅛	6½	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	8	8	..
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	200	16½	16⅜	16½	16¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	600	41¼	41	41¼	41⅜
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	43½	43½	43½	..
8⅝	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
125	110¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	300	120⅛	120	120	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
19⅞	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3⅞	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	1
32¾	13¾	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
67⅞	40	..	Byers	400	16¾	16½	16½	16½
			Byers pf	20	40½	40½	40½	..
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	700	39	38½	38½	38¾
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
15⅜	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	7¼	7	7	7
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15⅛	15	15	15
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	600	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	32	32	32	31
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1200	42½	41¾	41¾	41
33⅜	22	1	Caterpillar Trac	600	27½	27	27½	26
44⅞	27½	..	Celanese Corp	3100	22¼	21½	21½	21½
4⅜	1⅞	..	Celotex Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
48⅞	34	1½	Chesapeake Corp	100	38	38	38	37¾
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	800	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	42¾
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
13¼	2⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	5⅜	5½	5½	5½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	2600	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'western pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	..
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17	17	17	..
6¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	5
60⅜	29¼	15	Chrysler	8900	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	33⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
18⅞	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1900	15¼	14⅞	15	14⅞
28⅞	10	..	Collins & Aikman	300	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	3600	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅜
34¾	21½	.15	Columbia Pic vtc	700	34⅛	33¾	33¾	33
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	65¼	65	65	65¼
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	27½	27½	27½	27¾
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	104	104	104	..
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1300	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
3¼	1⅛	..	Conwith & So	2400	1⅞	1½	1½	1½
52¾	21½	.6	Conwith & Sf 6pf	200	35	34¾	35	33¼
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27¾
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	3200	28	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	87½
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	2100	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅛
2⅞	½	..	Consol Textile	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
23⅝	½	..	Corn Bating B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	81¾	81½	81¾	81¾
35½	23⅜	1.25	Cont Insurance	200	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼
23⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	700	18⅜	18¼	18½	18⅜
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	30	44	44	44	43½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	60¾
148½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	146	146	146	..
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	13⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	8	7¾	7¾	8
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	49	49	49	48½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	18½	18	18	18
18	8	..	Goodrich	300	10¼	10	10¼	10
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	800	22	21½	21¾	21⅞
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	100	29½	29½	29½	29¾
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	300	15¼	14⅝	15	15
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
52⅜	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	100	35	35	35	33½
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	4	4	4	3⅝
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	400	79	77¼	79	76¾
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	6	6	6	6
30⅝	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	3⅞
24½	6½	..	Hudson Motor	200	8	8	8	8⅛
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	800	17¾	17	17	16¾
30½	19⅜	1.08	Indus Rayon	700	24	24	24	23⅞
6⅞	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15⅞	5½	h	Interboro Rap T	400	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	900	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
12⅞	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
37⅞	18⅜	..	Int Cement	850	22	22	22	21
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1700	29	28¼	28¼	28¾
9¼	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	1000	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	4500	25	24⅞	25	25
130	115¾	7	Int Nickel pf	200	127½	127	127½	..
3½	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1½	1⅛	1½	1¼
23	9	..	Int Print Ink	100	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
70	44½	7	W Penn El A	10	57	57	57	..
68½	45	6	W Penn El pf	40	56	56	56	56
80	61¾	7	W Penn El 7%	20	69½	68½	68½	..
17¼	7⅛	..	Westn Maryland	300	9¾	9	9	9¼
17½	4⅜	N	Westn Pac pf	500	9¼	9	9	9⅜
47¼	27⅞	..	Westing Elec	3500	31¾	31⅜	31½	31½
29	11½	..	Wheeling Steel	300	12½	12½	12½	11½
31½	21¼	2	White Rock	200	26	26	26	..
20⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
84½	53	7g	Wilson & Co pf	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	80¾
54⅞	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	400	48¼	48	48	48¼
			—Y—Z—					
22¾	13	..	Young Sp & W	200	15⅜	13⅜	15⅜	15⅝
4¾	1⅞	..	Zenith Radio	100	2	2	2	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued.

Chinese-American Trade Is Sought By Los Angeles

Three-Cornered Program Launched in Behalf of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Launching of a three-cornered program in a bid on behalf of Los Angeles manufacturers to gain a larger share of the Chinese-American trade was announced recently by the Chamber of Commerce.

With a keen interest in the current opportunity for expanding American trade in the Orient, directors of the chamber said that the full force of their organization would be focussed upon that market.

To effect their intentions, a definite plan has been made for this fall and next spring. Trade Commissioner E. F. MacDonough is to leave in November for a three months' tour of South China and the Philippine Islands. Departing somewhat later, Mr. Clarence H. Matson, manager of the foreign trade department, is expected to cover northern China and Japan.

Following up these trade emissaries, the Chamber of Commerce is planning a large trade and goodwill excursion to the Orient in February. The trip will cover three months, and will include Hawaii, the Philippines, China and Japan.

The chamber's intention, according to Mr. MacDonough, is to take immediate advantage of foreign exchange conditions which are said to foster trade with China. Of special importance in this case, is the Administration's program of "doing something for silver," and its effect upon silver currency countries like China.

China, which had a trade of $52,000,000 with the United States last year, is the fifth best customer of Los Angeles industries and stands seventh on the national list. Trade between Los Angeles and China amounted to $4,500,000, approximately the same as with the Philippine Islands.

Japan is customer No. 1 for the Southern California shippers, although she holds third place for the nation as a whole. Mr. MacDonough feels that an exchange of products between the Japanese and Californians can be considerably increased through sales efforts.

While the Pacific coast is interested in providing a market for its surplus products, it also sees a need for stimulating imports in order that trade can be carried on without interruption, and the chamber of commerce program takes this situation into consideration.

Mr. MacDonough's survey is planned to include a study of Philippine markets and the possible effects of American withdrawal from the islands under the independence act. An effort will be made to anticipate the steps that Americans may take in protecting their insular interests.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The security markets are reflecting the general uncertainty in the business picture with the additional factor of awaiting the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission which will govern trading after Oct. 1. By the terms of the act itself, much of the control is left to the judgment of the commission. Recent statements of members of the S. E. C., that they are approaching the task of writing the regulations that they may carry out the ideals of the act and yet not impose unworkable restrictions, lend encouragement. The advice and comments of the commission to the next or succeeding congressional sessions regarding advisable changes in either the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, or the Securities Act of 1933, should be valuable to Congress in that the zeal for reform may not stifle recovery. Meanwhile, with the discretionary powers delegated, an intelligent and business-like attitude by the commission could remove many of the difficulties of normal procedure inherent in the acts as they now stand.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Continued strength followed by some profit taking before the close appears indicated for the short session today. We were considerably impressed with the moderate, but encouraging, increase in activity yesterday as prices advanced. This development was in sharp contrast with the lack of interest displayed in the buying side on Thursday, thereby indicating a gradual change in sentiment for the better. In the latter respect, both the improved outlook for an early settlement of the textile strike and the favorable carloadings report, were apparently among the immediate influences in directing attention toward the constructive side of the market.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The feeling that the commission wishes to interpret the Securities Exchange Act in a broad way which may not hamper legitimate business is general, and their recent visit to New York may help to establish a liberal spirit of cooperation between the committee and the exchanges, an outcome which everyone desires.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
March	78.6	78.6	78.1b
April	79.0	79.0	78.2b
May	79.0	79.0	79.0b

b—Bid.

Sugar Melt Down

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—Sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 totaled 2,550,000 long tons, compared with 2,850,000 in the like 1933 period. Deliveries totaled 2,460,000 tons, compared with 2,623,000.

Lead Production

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Lead production in the United States during August totaled 27,328 short tons, compared with 31,881 in July and 25,016 in August, 1933. Domestic lead shipments during August totaled 33,606 short tons, compared with 29,479 in July and 36,054 a year ago.

New Financing Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—New State and municipal financing scheduled for next week totals $13,167,000, according to the "bond buyer." This week such financing amounted to $16,450,000.

Applications For Exchange Listings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The New York Curb Exchange reports that of the 293 issuers of fully listed securities, 255 have made applications for temporary registration, as required under the Securities Act of 1934, which the exchange has filed with the commission.

Although the exchange will itself apply for the temporary registration of the securities of 25 companies, as permitted by Rule JE2. Nine companies have indicated they do not intend to apply for registration, and four issuers have not given any evidence of their intentions.

The New York Stock Exchange announced at the same time that it had applied for temporary registration for the securities of 99 foreign governments, 50 foreign corporations and 16 bankrupt companies.

Market Compared With That of 1923

The trend of the stock market this year has been very similiar to the action in 1923, the United Business Service points out. In that year, a "see-saw movement" also occurred following a recovery upturn.

The trend of business likewise compared closely with the present. An examination of the 1923 market is particularly helpful in estimating the probable course of prices if the October, 1933, low points are penetrated on the downside. When such a development occurred in 1923, the market slipped off only several points under the previous lows, and after a period of consolidation, began to advance steadily.

U. S. Dollar Closes $4.99 7-16 to Pound

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 5-16 cents to the pound today, closing at $4.99 7-16 to the pound, compared with the overnight rate of $4.99⅛. The opening was at $4.99½.

The French franc closed at 74.64 to the pound, contrasted with last night's close of 74.81.

The price of bar gold declined 1½ pence to 140 shillings 10 pence ($35.17) a fine ounce, and an amount valued at £87,000 ($521,565) was purchased.

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.477 marks (40.37 cents to the mark) unchanged from yesterday's quotation.

PARIS, Sept. 22 (AP)—The American dollar held steadily to its opening price of 14.98 francs (6.675 cents to the franc) on the unofficial banking market today. The dollar closed yesterday at 14.99 francs (6.678 cents.)

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Regulations To Control Natural Gas Production

Should Be Included in Oil Legislation, Says T. S. Hose

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—New oil legislation should include regulations to control the production of "natural gas," it is declared in the current number of the T. S. Hose review, which also deplores the fact oil is being made a "political football" and that many rash statements are being made to influence the incoming Congress.

"A successful oil conservation policy is dependent more upon the exercise of common sense than it is upon radical and loose statements and theoretical plans and programs," says the review. "The latter, in many instances, are inspired by emotional appeal, and tend to disrupt rather than preserve stability.

"In addition, they tend to hasty and tangled legislation if adopted and used as the sole reason and basis for legislation affecting and involving so many ramifications and interests.

Natural Gas Waste

"It also appears that a great many advocates of legislation affecting the oil industry and conservation generally fail to include in their enthusiastic comments natural gas, also one of our most important and valuable natural resources and as irreplaceable as crude oil qnce the gas is removed from the sub-surface and consumed.

"In years gone by, the cheapness of natural gas in the sections where discovered invited all sorts of industrial manufacturing establishments to those sections. There being no real conservation policy in existence at the time, there was great waste. The result was early depletion of the supply to a point of exhaustion for domestic and industrial purposes and consequential collapse and demoralization of 'boom' communities for which the discovery of natural gas had been responsible.

"Sections of Indiana and West Virginia, possibly Ohio and Illinois, represent concrete and pertinent illustrations of these past unhappy situations. Accordingly, any conservation policy affecting crude oil should necessarily include 'natural gas.'

"Another suggestion on behalf of legislation for the oil industry is often confined to radical prophecies that our known oil reserves will be exhausted by a definite time, usually at the expiration of a definite period of years. Much of this sort of talk emanating from political officials obtained during the World War, and yet about 12 years after the end of that war, the most prolific of the world's discoveries was made, viz: the East Texas Pool.

"Human prohpecy never seems to be a wise guide to the future. But, the experience of the past in the gas fields of West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois may well be used as a practical guide to conservation that may result in the prevention of future like occurrences.

"In other words, waste and greed in former years may well be used as a sane, sound and practical basis for conservation legislation seeking to preserve and protect in the future the natural resources involved against recurrence of these evils. Eliminate those evils and conservation will be a success; if they be permitted to remain in because of political considerations the resultant alleged conservatson will be an absolute failure."

Bureau Head Says Coördination Aim Of Federal Plans

Asserts Individual Enterprise Safer Under Government Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22—Government is today merely providing agencies which permit industry itself to work out its own destiny, it was asserted here last night by Mr. Claudius T. Murchison, director of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. Director Murchison spoke at the annual banquet of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association.

Not bureaucracy but the means of coördination among industry is being built up by the Government, said Mr. Murchison. It is encouraging cooperation within industry, he declared, and maintaining activity "so that individual enterprise may properly relate production to demand and operate profitably."

Industrial relationships had become so complicated by the rapid progress of the machine that individual enterprises could no longer function alone with profit, he maintained.

"The present depression," Mr. Murchison said, "has brought into imminent perspective the fact that the individual enterprise under modern conditions is independent only within narrow limits. It has also demonstrated that each individual enter

Commerce and Finance

Chamber Head Says Taxes Destroying Real Estate Values

Business and Industry

Retail Trade In Week Shows Gain Despite Strikes

New England Loses, but South, Southwest and Middlewest Advances

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—There was considerable unevenness revealed by the reports for the week on retail trade from various parts of the country, although the estimated gain over the 1933 period was set at 3 to 10 per cent by the weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"With the textile industry disrupted seriously by the strike, it was impossible for sales in the New England States to proceed at a rate anywhere near its comparable normal," the survey says. "In the Middle West, mail-order houses, chain stores, and retail establishments encountered a sudden display of strength in the demand for merchandise, which carried sales 10 to 12 per cent above the 1933 dollar figures, with cool weather helping the distribution of both wearing apparel and groceries.

Southwest Active

"In the Southwest, buying is more active than at any time since Easter, and while the fall season may be shortened because of the drought losses, the latter will be offset, to a large extent, by the prevailing higher prices of cotton. The largest gain in retail sales in the South was recorded in rural sections, where principal money crops now are moving at good prices. The gradual upswing of trade on the Pacific Coast was modified by the textile strike and the uncertainty in the lumber industry.

"Lacking the heavy inventories bought on a lower market, on which it was possible to draw at this time a year ago, retailers' profit margins are becoming slimmer, mark-ups narrower, and nearly all stores are under a more severe competitive pressure than when the NRA first spread its benign influence on retailers during the opening weeks of September, 1933. Shortage of merchandise in some of the wholesale dry goods and women's wearing apparel divisions is causing a sellers' market to develop, and delayed deliveries in these and other lines have caused retailers to lose business, as there were no substitutes to offer customers, even though they would have been willing to accept the latter."

Fourth Quarter Outlook

The low rate of general industrial operations, intensified by the retardative effects of the nation-wide textile strike, dropped in most divisions below the level of the preceding week. The review finds some encouragement, however, in the fact that the "increasing rate at which commercial loans are being issued may be interpreted as a sign that broader planning for industrial expansion is being made than is casually apparent."

The agency has finally taken a bearish attitude on the prospects for the fourth quarter. It says:

"Even though widening employment and larger pay rolls may be counted upon to support retail volume in industrial centers, and farmers' purchases will make a heavier contribution to total distributive volume during the next two months, the general recovery movement, which received such a severe setback during the third quarter, at present gives little evidence of developing much strength during the balance of the year. Much of the present hesitation, however, may disappear on the definite announcement of governmental policies for the immediate future and more exact particulars regarding the proposals for permanent legislation which the Administration is preparing for the incoming Congress."

Little Change In Business Activity

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—Statistics appearing during the week indicated relatively little change in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carl'ds	Electric	Steel	Cmbd
Latest week	57.5	103.5	28.9	63.3
Prev. week	57.1	105.3	27.0	63.1
Month ago	57.0	108.6	27.7	64.4
Year ago	58.0	105.3	55.8	73.0
1934 high	66.3	110.4	69.8	80.1
1934 low	55.8	100.7	23.8	62.1

(1928 weekly average equals 100)

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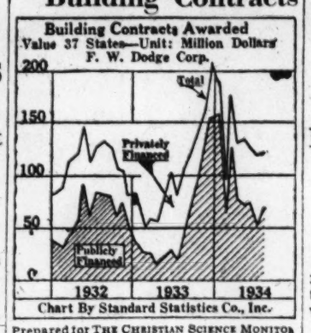
How Associated Gas Unit Paid $2,150,000 Dividend

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — The Federal Trade Commission heard from an examiner yesterday how the Associated General Electric Corporation, operating as a "bookkeeping unit" of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, paid dividends of $2,150,000 in 1929 from controlling the W. S. Barstow Companies acquired in February that year.

"The principal items of the income of the Associated General Electric Corporation consisted of dividends received on the common and preferred stocks on subsidiary companies," Examiner Charles Nodder explained. The company, organized in 1927, was inactive until taking over the Barstow or General Gas & Electric Corporation group.

"As is the case with practically all Associated System subholding companies," the examiner reported, "Associated General Electric Corporation is nothing more than a bookkeeping unit of Associated Gas & Electric Company, having neither employees nor real organization, but simply a set of account books and supporting papers."

Increase in August Building Contracts



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BUILDING contracts for August registered a slight contra-seasonal expansion and were 13 per cent larger than for the like month last year. This increase was entirely accounted for by the non-residential division, which showed a gain of 56 per cent.

Residential awards were 15 per cent below those of a year earlier, and public works and utilities projects were 2 per cent lower. Over the rest of the year, comparisons with 1933 are expected to be less favorable.

Oil Men Are Told How Gasoline Sales Could Be Increased

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22—Urging oil companies to undertake a unified newspaper advertising campaign J. E. Pennybacker, managing director of the Asphalt Institute, told members of the National Petroleum Association that gasoline sales could be increased greatly by efforts to secure more miles of all-weather highway through a revision of highway policies.

Such a revision, he pointed out, can best be effected by public opinion awakened by advertising showing that high gasoline taxes are a result of 60,000 miles of expensive highways where they are not needed and too few inexpensive highways where they are needed.

"Many of you," Mr. Pennybacker stated, "have driven hundreds of miles on expensive pavement stretching like ribbons across thinly populated districts, and noted a very meager traffic. . . . I might be funny and try to call it a monument to traffic yet unborn, or a monument to the millions of dollars pouring from every oil refinery and siphoned from the pockets of 24,000,000 motorists. But the subject warrants the most precise analysis and I prefer to nail down and rivet the charge that we are building thousands of miles of expensive pavements where they are not needed."

After showing that experts, including an engineer from the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, are generally agreed that roads carrying a daily average of less than 1500 vehicles do not wararnt expensive construction, and that on this basis the national needs for heavy traffic pavements are 90,000 miles, Mr. Pennybacker stated that today there are 150,000 miles of high-type pavement in existence, or about 60 per cent more than is needed if properly located.

RFC Authorizes Loans in July Of $113,400,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday reported it had authorized advances totaling $113,449,170 in July, of which $43,688,907 went to banks and other financial institutions.

The report, submitted to South Trimble, clerk of the House, by Chairman Jesse Jones, showed that $18,943,539 in loans had been canceled or withdrawn during the month.

More than $14,000,000 was advanced to drainage and irrigation reclamation districts; $20,000,000 to the Home Owners Loan Corporation; and $1,000,000 to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at an interest rate of 4 per cent, until Nov. 1.

Loans authorized but unexpended until July 31, to industries amounted to $9,840,000. Of this $6,000,000 was for the Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C.; $2,250,000 to the National Cottonseed Products Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.; $1,300,000 to S. B. Smith & Co., Mayfield, Ky.; $150,000 to the Starr Fruit Products Company, Portland, Ore.; $100,000 to L. N. Renault & Sons, Inc., Egg Harbor City, N. ., and $50,000 to the F. &. M. Packing Company, Traverse City, Mich.

Queensland Forms Board To Regulate Coal Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—An effort to control the output and bring about a better economic production of coal is being made in Queensland. Some time ago a conference of all coal interests and the Government was held, and tentative schemes for the control of the industry were made.

Now a board has been formed, and the work is under way. This board has the right to award compensation by payment of cash to any colliery owner in lieu of a quota of output, if in the opinion of the board, the circumstances justify such a procedure.

Five coal-producing districts will be formed, each having its own board to control its work. The central board will issue licenses to coal owners that will entitle the owners to produce and sell the quota of coal allotted to them. Levies on the owners will be made to meet the cost of administration.

Wheat Depressed By Weakness In Foreign Markets

Millers Abroad Not Eager to Purchase North American Crop

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—Weakness in foreign markets took the edge off the domestic wheat demand this week.

While declines were not extensive the bulls were hard to hold, with support in the Wheat Pit not aggressive except on the setbacks.

In spite of a rally temporarily late in the week, both Liverpool and Buenos Aires prices were on the down grade, with pressure to sell near-by supplies of Argentine wheat a depressing factor abroad.

At this time of the year free marketings of native wheat in Europe tend to fill up the milling demand, and millers abroad have not been eager to buy North American wheat.

Argentina has a big surplus still available, that will be marketed as far as possible before the new crop. Inasmuch as Argentine prices are far below the level of Canadian offers, the European demand for Manitoba wheat has been slow.

Winnipeg Wheat Strong

In the face of the weakness abroad Winnipeg has held decidedly strong, declines being limited to a few cents since the spring wheat crop started to move about a month ago. Upwards of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered at country stations in Western Canada in about one month, and the movement has diminished sharply this week, Thursday's deliveries being only 1,237,000 bushels, or about one third of the movement at its peak earlier in September.

The steadiness at Winnipeg and the development of an extremely tight cash market situation in this country have tended to offset the bearish foreign influence to a great extent.

Mills and cash interests have been trying to transfer hedges from September and December over into May as fast as the market would permit with the result that at times, September, December and May wheat have sold at the same price. From now on the pressure of hedges at Winnipeg is expected to be moderate.

An unusual development of the season is the fact the American visible supply decreased 3,551,000 bushels last week, and also that for this week Minneapolis stocks of wheat showed a decrease of 240,000 bushels. These developments foreshadow an extremely tight situation later in the season.

Fear of Imports

Fear of wheat imports into this country has been increased because of the fact that up to this time there have been imports of rye, barley and oats on a scale large enough to affect the markets temporarily and also because some durum wheat from Canada has been imported.

At present Argentine wheat prices are well above an import basis, but the fear exists that on any material advance in our price Plate wheat would be sold to come here. This tends to prevent any active bull leadership in the market.

There is a big long interest in all grains, and outside of hedges the short interest is believed to be too small to be much of a factor.

Longs have improved seeding conditions in the Southwest, and many reports indicate a fair increase in the acreage of winter wheat this fall.

Corn prices reached upward from a sharp decline a few days ago, but as in wheat, there was a paucity of buying orders on the hard spots, the market for corn as well as for oats and rye being choppy.

In all grains the cash end of the situation is strong, with corn movements falling off substantially.

Feeders in many sections are now taking the bulk of the offerings from farmers. Frost was reported at some points, but no material damage was apprehended as the great bulk of the crop is made.

Recent imports of rye, oats and barley have had the effect of cooling bullish sentiment to a great extent.

Toronto Province Assumes Entire Cost of Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 22 — Municipalities and counties will be relieved of contributions made at present to construction and maintenance of provincial highways, said Premier M. Hepburn, as he announced that such legislation will be enacted at the coming session of the Legislature. The Province will assume the entire cost of construction and maintenance of provincial highways, but it was pointed out that future construction will be greatly limited, and that additional burden to the province will not be as great as in the past.

At present municipalities and counties contribute 20 per cent of the cost of construction and maintenance. During the past year, according to public accounts, the department spent $6,093,484 on all roads, including provincial highways, $2,544,339; county roads, $2,105,893; township roads, $1,377,640; and connecting links, $14,443.

Peru's Tungsten Deposits Now Open to Exploitation

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—Tungsten deposits, a state reserve since 1930, are now open to exploitation by individuals and companies, on the condition the owners sell to the Government at cost plus 5 per cent all the mineral needed in case a national steel industry is founded.

Exploitation of the Peruvian ores dates from 1910, the deposits being along both banks of the Palagatos River in the department of Ancash and La Libertad. Undeveloped deposits exist near Huaura and in Puno. Production has virtually stopped for 12 years. The ores, hubnerite and wolframite, average 1 to 2 per cent.

Decries Tax Burden

Harris & Ewing

Eliot Wadsworth
President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce

New Construction Contracts Little Higher in August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 22—The volume of construction contracts placed during August was slightly higher than that reported for July, and 13 per cent greater than the total shown for August, 1933, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Out of the August, 1934, volume of $120,244,500 a total of $51,046,800 was reported for non-residential building types; $41,905,900 for public works; $18,641,000 for residential buildings; and $8,650,800 for public utilities.

The August totals for non-residential building and public works classifications were larger than in August, 1933, while for residential building and public utilities the respective totals were smaller than a year ago. For both residential and non-residential building the August totals were smaller than those reported for July. Commenting on the situation in residential building the Dodge bulletin says:

For the first eight months of 1934 residential contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states totaled $170,233,500 compared with $158,672,100 for the corresponding period of 1933. Although this indicates a gain of something more than 6 per cent, of greater immediate significance is the fact that for the month of August of this year the residential total was 15 per cent behind the volume of August 1933.

Real Estate Values Crumbling Under High Taxes, Says Eliot

Boston Chamber of Commerce Head Tells Coöperative Bank Leaders Need Is for National Fund for Unemployed to Which All Contribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 22—Declaring that the present high tax rates are breaking down real estate values, impairing the strength of mortgages and threatening the country's financial structure, Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce and former Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, made a plea for the establishment of a natfonal fund for the unemployed to be raised from the greatest possible number of citizens in proportion to his or her means, in an address made before the forty-sixth annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League here yesterday. He stated that present hit-or-miss methods are inequitable, throwing practically the whole burden of local welfare relief on real estate. He praised the English plan where the unemployment fund is assessed one-third against employers, one-third against employees and one-third against the British Treasury, to be raised by general taxation.

Load on Taxpayer

Mr. Eliot said in part:

The American nation seems to have accepted the general principle that no citizen shall suffer for food, clothing or shelter. We seem to be as unprepared to meet this new community responsibility as we were to fight a war in April, 1917. We have struggled with the problem—first, by exhorting employers to hire more men, later by drives for unemployment funds. Now the load has settled squarely down upon the taxpayer.

Under its welfare law, Massachusetts has recognized such a responsibility for many years. Before the depression the cost seldom reached $10,000,000 a year. It is now costing perhaps $30,000,000 a year without considering federal aid.

Under the Massachusetts tax system every dollar of increased welfare cost has come out of real estate owners. They are getting to the end of their resources, and the tax system is in serious danger of breaking down.

Cause for Complaint

In Boston, for example, the cost of public welfare has added $6 to the tax rate. The highest tax rate in the history of the city has just been announced, and a still higher rate is in sight. Many other communities have increased tax rates this year. Such taxes are breaking down real estate values, causing a general demand for reduced assessments, impairing the strength of mortgages and threatening our whole financial structure.

Real estate owners have just cause to complain. Not a quarter of the citizens of Boston own homes or business property. Although taxes are supposed to be covered by rents, rents can rarely be raised under present conditions.

To levy on this small group to meet a community expense which everyone should share is obviously unjust. It would be just as unjust to draft an army in time of war from such a special group of citizens. Much real estate is owned by women, children and no doubt by unemployed men with families. To own real estate is no proof of unusual financial ability to provide the community with welfare funds.

Many cities and towns are hard pressed to raise enough money to meet their operating expenses, and have already borrowed large sums to offset unpaid taxes. This situation cannot continue.

In preparing for the future some plan is needed to accumulate in good times enough to lighten the load in bad. This is no new idea, but the present experience is pushing us toward some such program. We must recognize the difference between regular taxes for community operation and the fluctuating demands of unemployment. Some way must be devised to call on every individual with a cash income, employee, employer or capitalist to make a proportionate contribution to a special relief fund.

National System Urged

As two broad principles of any plan, I suggest, first, that there be one national system. Forty-eight varieties of state plans would lead to endless complication, and men moving from one state to another might suffer serious loss. Second, that the funds be raised from the greatest possible number of citizens.

I am sure that we would all feel better if a beginning could be made on some permanent practical system, rather than to continue with the hit-or-miss methods of today. The mushroom organizations created over night to carry on our alphabetical relief activities are by no means satisfactory. The very fact that they are temporary, with staffs recruited for short periods, make for inefficiency.

In closing I emphasize two points. First, unemployment appears to be a permanent problem to a greater or less extent. If the community accepts a responsibility to the unemployed, the interests of both deserve some permanent, practical plan of relief. Second, the present plan which throws the whole burden of local welfare relief on real estate is not practical or fair and is leading to a crisis in local government.

Lawrence H. Marston, treasurer of the Malden Coöperative Bank, was elected president of the league at the closing session yesterday. Ralph M. Smith, treasurer of West Somerville Coöperative Bank, was elected vice-president, and two members of the executive committee for three years were elected, Judge J. Ward Healey, treasurer of the Leominster Coöperative Bank, and George McCarthy, treasurer of the Merrimack Coöperative Bank of Lawrence. Everett E. Bergstrom, treasurer of the Independent Coöperative Bank, Worcester, was elected auditor.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A country holiday in harvest time reminds me that England is not exclusively a land of bankers, merchants and manufacturers. It has been reckoned that £3,000,000,000 of capital is employed in British agriculture—a smallish sum, no doubt, compared with Britain's total investments at home and abroad, but nevertheless enough to make the condition of agriculture a matter of serious concern to the most urban investor or trader.

Harvest Home

The "plight of British agriculture" has been a political phrase, almost a catchword, these several years. It is true that the *net output* of agriculture—that is to say, its *gross income*—has declined by a smaller proportion during the course of the slump than has the total income of the country as a whole. As usual, farmers have less to grumble about than they pretend. But their outlay—wages, rents, fertilizers and so on—has not fallen equally, with the result that their profit margin has unquestionably sunk to little or nothing, especially in certain branches of the industry. The structure is, of course, quite unlike that of the United States or any other country exporting large quantities of primary foodstuffs. Some 70 per cent of the output by value consists of livestock and livestock products, including milk and dairy goods. One-half, approximately, of the grain crops are consumed as feed. The other main specialization of British agriculture is that it is a high-cost, high-class industry. Its main products, such as meat and butter and bacon, command a premium, often very considerable, over equivalent imported articles.

Cheap Imports

In face of mass-produced foodstuffs imported very cheaply, in a free trade system, from the British Dominions and foreign countries, home agriculture has maintained its position partly by having its market at its door and partly by the superiority of its goods. The mass of people in Great Britain are bound to regard home-produced meat as a luxury when they can obtain chilled or frozen meat so much more cheaply; but the number of people who can afford the dearer home-produced meat increases as the national wealth rises, and it is increasing again now. In times of depression, however, it naturally falls. Thus the enlarged imports of frozen and chilled meat during the past few years are not really the direct cause of the British stock—and sheep-farmers' troubles; for both are the product of the same general fact, the decline in consumers' purchasing power. Hence the policy of helping the farmer by restricting imports, which appears so forthright and direct, is really tortuous and uncertain. If imported meat is made dearer, many poor consumers will be compelled to retort, not by buying British meat instead, but by going without. Substantial restriction of meat imports is prevented at the moment by understandings with Argentina and the Dominions, and in the meantime subsidies are being given as an interim expedient. Adding together the subsidy on beet sugar (which is 10 years old), the guaranteed price of wheat and of milk used in manufacture, and the subsidy on cattle for slaughter, we must reach the conclusion that when all these benefits are in full operation British agriculture will be, not merely as well off as before the slump, but one of the most fortunate industries in the land. Its main trouble in the foreseeable future is not going to be bad prices or bad weather but the revolt of public opinion.

The Slump in the Pound

It is interesting to recall that only a few years ago the Spanish peseta was the only currency of international importance that was exposed to the marauding of speculators. Today even the venerable pound, guarded as it is by the Exchange Equalization Account, is not safe from such forces. It is, of course, no puppet of theirs—the normal volume of dealings in it would sufficiently prevent that, quite apart from the stability still possessed by our trade and financial position. But speculation has driven down the pound by several points against the franc in the past few weeks, and may drive it further, unless the Exchange Equalization Account has resources enough to harrass the bears. Now speculation of this kind does not originate spontaneously in the brain of some mogul of finance. It must be based on some widely held expectation. In this case, as has been stated in these columns before, the expectation is that the dollar will be still further devalued. Such an event would repeat the enormous profits obtainable last February on three-cornered transactions between sterling, gold currencies and the dollar.

The Human Factor

Thus it is in the power, not of the British authorities, but of the United States Government, to check the fall in the pound, by an unequivocal declaration of adherence to the present gold parity. If that is not forthcoming, probably the sooner the devaluation takes place the better, fantastic as its results might be. The United States is, by all pre-slump rules, on the gold standard already, and so, of course, is France. Yet by a Gilbertian twist the plea that is put forward in France, most notably by M. Reynaud, is not for stabilization between the franc and sterling but between the franc and the dollar. In other words, one of the lessons of the past three years is that mere mechanism can give neither confidence nor stability. Trade and finance are played out by men, not cogs. Human failings are inevitable; it is the business of governments to see that they do not turn into humanity's failures. Neither greed nor fear (nor their little brothers, commercial optimism and caution) can be exorcised by denunciation.

Business Men Surveying Possibilities of Guiana

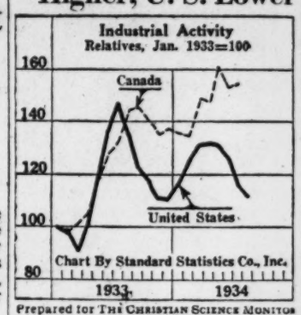
GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—Mining and aviation possibilities of British Guiana has attracted a group of American, English and Canadian business men, and preliminary surveys for a projected internal air service are now being conducted.

A recent tourist committee studied the question of an air line to Kaieteur, and former Gov. Sir Edward Denham encouraged investigation of aviation possibilities.

One of the leaders of the project is reported to control gold and diamond mining properties in the Mazaruni and Northwest districts. A local company has been formed to develop the project.

A group of four Americans arrived here a month ago from Florida, for an indefinite stay, intending to survey the territory. Arthur J. Williams and Earl Knight are pilots, and the former brought equipment for aerial photography. J. W. Tipot and Leo Fitz are associated with the group.

Canadian Industry Higher; U. S. Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INDUSTRIAL activity in Canada, after paralleling the record in the United States from January 1, 1933, until midsummer of that year, held most of its gains and is now well above the 1933 peak. This contrasts strongly with declining activity in the United States since last spring.

Importance Of Bank of Canada Act Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the Bank of Canada Act was the most important piece of legislation placed on the statute books in many years, perhaps since Confederation, and that central banks could never be much in advance of public opinion, was a statement made by Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, in an address before the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants at their convention here.

If the Bank of Canada was to be a success there must be a well informed and intelligent public opinion on monetary bank matters. The Central Bank was not going to be another commercial bank competing with the 10 existing chartered banks.

"The clients of the Central Bank of Canada will be only the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the chartered and savings banks, except when engaging in open market operations," said Dr. Clark.

"The bank is not going to meet the wishes of those who hope to see an institution dispensing government credit in unlimited amounts at little or no cost to all and sundry. It is intended primarily as an instrument of control, and its functions are to be chiefly, though not entirely, regulative."

Dr. Clark pointed out that no country could live unto itself, particularly Canada, so heavily interested in foreign trade. With her securities held so heavily abroad, domestic conditions were bound to be substantially affected by current developments in other countries.

Service Sees Passing Of Private Banking

Banking in this country, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report, has entered a period of fundamental change in which the function of granting credit will pass from the hands of private banks and bankers to governmental control. The Government has already gone into the banking business in a big way.

The outstanding agricultural credit extensions of the Government agencies headed by the Federal Land banks now amount in all to nearly 2.9 billions, the RFC loans outstanding to about 2.5 billions. To these must be added the Home Loan Bank advances, less repayments, of 86,000,000, and the Government's 20 per cent guarantee of home modernization loans.

Government domination of banking is expected to be extended. Plans for a central bank of issue, consolidation of the Federal Reserve banks, and unification of all banking under federal control are now being discussed. The dangers of governmental direction of banking lie in the granting of loans on a political, rather than a business basis, and in lax management where Government bears the risk.

Limit Export of Silver Coins From Canton, China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG, China—Export of silver coins, from Canton, is limited to $20 for each person for one time, and silver bars cannot be exported at all. Silver coins are being smuggled outside of Kwangtung, and this hurts the provincial notes.

Smugglers are severely punished for exporting these coins, while informers will be rewarded 80 per cent of the amount seized.

Heads Now Safe in Industrious Papua Which Asks Capital for Rubber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sir Hubert Murray, lieutenant-governor of Papua, says in his annual report that capital is badly needed for the development of that dependency of the Commonwealth of Australia. "The tourist," he says, "is ready to proclaim Papua as the dwelling place of an interesting native race adorned with marvelous mops of hair, and addicted to dancing and canoe-racing; whereas we should prefer that the territory be known as a suitable place for the investment of capital."

Dealing with the rubber industry, Sir Hubert Murray says that Australia should adopt the protection of Papuan rubber as a definite part of its territorial policy, and that Papua might eventually become the source of supply of all the rubber required in Australia.

"Patrol reports," he adds, "become dull as the territory is more thoroughly explored and brought under control, and there is, nowadays, not much of Papua that is not fairly well known. Time was when we could startle our readers with stories of Purari head-hunters or cannibals of Goari Bari, but that time is past. Both cannibals and head-hunters are now mainly occupied in looking for work on coconut plantations. Life in most parts of Papua is as safe as anywhere in Australia, and a great deal less interesting."

Shippings From Seattle Make New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—An impetus to shipping from this port, following the recent seaman's strike, is setting a new, all-time maritime record. According to a report of the Merchant's Exchange of this city, the largest fleet to visit here in any month in the history of Northwest shipping, arrived during August, representing 11 nations. September is continuing with a brisk record.

While part of the activity is due to release from strike congestion, there is a definite up-swing in the seasonal movement of cargo. Sailings, net tonnage, the movement of canned salmon, barrels of flour and bushels of wheat and shipments of lumber have all increased greatly over the shipments of the same time last year, and most of them over other years.

Argentina Adopts Freer Oil Policy To Help Industry

Private Capital Gets Concessions to Explore on National Reserves

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22 (By U. P.)—A freer oil policy, relaxing Argentina's strangle hold on oil development, was in prospect here when the Chamber of Deputies approved and forwarded to the Senate a new petroleum law.

The measure revives hopes of the nation's $25,000,000 industry which feared stagnation as a result of restrictive policies closing 240,000,000 acres to private exploration.

In developing new concessions, state and private concerns may contribute to the capital fund in proportions mutually agreed upon. This provision appeared significant in view of rumors, which were denied, that Royal Dutch Shell, Standard Oil and National Oil administrators had discussed a 50-50 agreement recently.

By the new law, bases for granting concessions are established, and authorities are authorized to reserve zones for not more than 10 years. Royalty of 12 per cent on new concessions, and a minimum of eight on existing grants, payable either in oil or cash, is fixed. No other taxes may be levied.

While it specifically provides that national reserves may be worked only by national or provincial authorities, or through the National Oil Board, a government department, the bill significantly adds "or finally by mixed oil boards of private and state capital."

In 27 years, Argentina has climbed to ninth place in world production, with three producing areas: Comodoro Rivadavia, Huincul and Salta-Jujuy districts. Successive decrees have reserved almost one-third of the nation to the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, or National Oil Board. Private companies which definitely took the lead in production in 1933, with 7,700,000 barrels compared to the state's 5,700,000, have discontinued exploration.

Critics charged that the government administrators were not equipped for exploration. In the last eight years, there has been little wildcatting and no major discovery. Evidence of oil exists in Mendoza, Santa Fe and Rio Negro.

Lest the strict control strangle the industry, the movement began for a more liberal policy allowing private exploration, but retaining moderate control over reserves.

Treasury Offers $75,000,000 Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Secretary Morgenthau has given notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $75,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 182-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock p. m., eastern standard time, on Monday, Sept. 24, 1934. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated Sept. 26, 1934, and will mature on March 27, 1935, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000 (maturity value.)

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 17
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Jazz and the Art of Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

STANLEY R. NELSON'S "All About Jazz" (London: Heath Cranton. 3s. 6d. net) is the first book published in England on this contentious subject. In a Foreword, Jack Hylton—who should know—makes the rather surprising statement that "from its birth, jazz has been surrounded by a gloom which, even in these comparatively enlightened days, is still apparent in the attitude of the music-loving public." He further complains of "those musical snobs who never lose an opportunity of deprecating the advance of the jazz orchestra."

But surely these are Blues views? Certain academic die-hards, even in these comparatively enlightened days, never lose an opportunity of deprecating any advance in anything, let alone jazz. For them music expired with Beethoven and Brahms. As for the gloom surrounding jazz, Mr. Hylton is himself, to use our author's words, one of the best box office propositions in Europe, and has recently been decorated by the French Government for his services to the community. With all the respect due to Mr. Hylton's experience as a famous dance band leader, one simply cannot picture him as a beribboned disseminator of gloom.

* * *

Mr. Nelson is the music critic of The Era, a London stage weekly. In "All About Jazz" he carries his knowledge of "legitimate" music lightly, and amusingly adapts his style to his subject. He begins by pointing out that syncopation is as old as music and that even Beethoven used it for humorous effects. The raw materials of all music are melody, harmony and rhythm, to which now must be added color. In jazz, melody and harmony are subordinated to rhythm and color. Hence its appeal to the simple and the sophisticated alike.

Satie, Debussy, Ravel, Milhaud, Auric, John Ireland, Constant Lambert, John Alden Carpenter, Deems Taylor, Emerson Whithorne, to mention names at random, have all flirted with the idiom of syncopation. Sibelius, in spite of his "Valse Triste," has so far resisted it, but Stravinsky and not Gershwin, Mr. Nelson asserts, should be the leader of the jazz movement. This opinion is evidently not shared by Ted Lewis, who has achieved fame and the title of "High-Hatted Tragedian of Jazz." After hearing Stravinsky's "Ragtime," for 11 wind instruments, he delivered the considered judgment that the composer "don't know a thing about it." In spite of this discouragement, Stravinsky is said to be composing a work specially for Hylton's band. It will be interesting to see how critics of his neo-classicism respond to this syncopated gesture. The present reviewer recalls with pleasure a London rehearsal of "Mavra"—cleverly scored for jazz band by Leighton Lucas—preceding a performance at the Paris Opéra. No one present could deny that Stravinsky takes jazz with impressive seriousness.

* * *

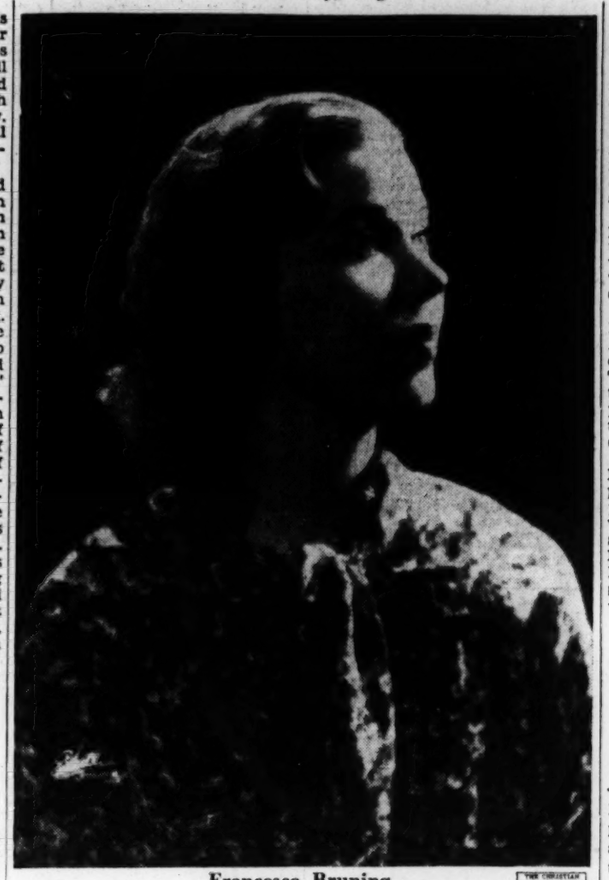
Mr. Nelson introduces us to a curious world which, as one reads, in some ways grows curiouser and curiouser. It is a world of Berts, Bobs and Billies, Lews, Als, Sids, Eds, Stans, Jacks, Reggies and Gussies, to say nothing of such queer cognomens as "Red," "Miff," "Fud," and "Spike." When Igor Stravinsky really makes his name in the jazz world, he will no doubt lose most of it and become just "Ig." We learn that W. C. Handy, who—like another Cecil Sharp—collected and wrote down melodies in the southern states, is now known as "the daddy of the blues." Tin Pan Alley and its London equivalent, Denmark Street, Charing Cross Road, it will be seen, bestow their own honors and titles—which are certainly descriptive—in their own way.

One has always felt a certain curiosity about the authors who supply the "lyrics" of syncopated songs. Mr. Nelson has met them. Apparently they "strut" about like poet laureates and "imagine the public hang on their doggerel—particularly the line known as the 'punch line'." Many will agree that some of their efforts are "too futile for words." He despairingly concludes that any reform in lyric writing is impossible. A cynic might suggest that the best remedy is to leave out the words. As Mr. Nelson says, in the old days the popular dance music did not require lyrics in order to be popular.

* * *

The chapter on "How a Dance Number Is 'Made'" initiates the reader into the mysteries of "hot" stuff. "Hot" choruses, we learn, make you dance; you cannot help it. "Hot" numbers, again, will have "hot" codas, "sweet" numbers "sweet" endings, and so on. "Hot" music in the abstract, it is explained later, is nothing more than a species of linear counterpoint. Mr. Nelson anticipates that the vogue for "hot" playing will one day be responsible for a period comparable to that of the sixteenth century with its superb polyphony. The syncopated effects of today will be blended with strange atonal sequences.

Jazz has by no means exhausted the possibilities of rhythm, which seem to be limitless. A German musicologist has recorded more than 500 different rhythms used by savage tribes. Dance bands eagerly exploit anything new that comes their way and at any rate make it the fashion of a moment. That is all to the good. Only the prejudiced can deny the reactions of modern musical art to jazz. Without its influence would Ravel have ever written his "Bolero," now the most popular of all his orchestral works? Jazz, as Mr. Nelson claims, has forced the attention of the world—and, one may add, of musicians—to the importance of rhythm. This entertaining and instructive little book includes descriptions of the world's famous dance bands and deals with the celebrities of jazz, both American and English. It also reminds us that England is in the unique position of possessing the only state-subsidized dance band in the world—that of the august British Broadcasting Corporation. "The gods of Din" from Tin Pan Alley have indeed triumphed.



Francesca Bruning

Now Appearing at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, in Owen Davis's Latest Play, "Coming Spring."

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

Studies in Canadian Cinema (3)

THE resolution to avoid motion pictures for two months broke down again in Vancouver. After rapt days of watching the dreamfields of young grain spreading over the prairies, or pools of cloud-shadow deepening on arid plains, and bowing in reverence before the overwhelming grandeur of the Canadian Rockies, the movie mood became a part of the resting place afforded by the coastal city.

Everything was conducive to making movie-going a high adventure. A gentle rain softened the cityscape and the harbor view, quivering with mysterious lights. There was no other form of night-life visible. Flowers and ferns swung in hanging pots from the bright rectangular shafts above the theater entrances (a typical gesture in the vast flower garden of British Columbia). And finally, Mr. Basil Dean's English film version of "Autumn Crocus" was announced at a local cinema.

The expedition was rewarding in unexpected ways. Not only did it confirm my belief that it takes an English company to toss the ball of conversation so lightly and deftly as to keep its surface glimmering the while its depths are effortlessly revealed; that given improved photography and improved sound recording, most British productions would outshine, by virtue of integrity in acting, the average tawdry imitations of life from Hollywood. But it turned up another angle on audience reactions.

* * *

Though Vancouver is supposed to be largely English in population, the delicate screen play was utterly lost upon its audience. They muffed the entire intent of the piece, laughing boldly, cruelly at Miss Fay Compton's gentle helplessness as the middle-aging school-teacher in a to-say-the-least disconcerting situation. They evidently considered Mr. Ivor Novello, as the romantic Swiss inn-keeper, rather an ass. And all the subtle tracery of humor in minor parts, each executed with star capacity, brushed by them on elusive wing. They laughed where they should have sympathized. Where they should have laughed, they were baffled.

* * *

And where they should have laughed again, when one of those voiceless young baritones, elegant in creamy flannels and brown blazer, with a natural permanent to his hair, made a ceremony of singing "Trees," in what should have been considered a priceless parody of an earnest singer following expression marks—they applauded. The intimation in those specious words: "Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree," that in making the man who makes poems, He foundered, escaped them. The comic florituri which ah-ah up like a roller-coaster to a big bump of sound, the ardent face-making, the sorrowful pose of the head, were taken seriously (as they were intended to be).

But the chief reward and big surprise was to follow. "The Crimson Paradise" was announced in the usual preview flashes for the next week's attraction. It looked pretty blood-and-thundery, pretty old-fashioned, but if its form was outmoded, its substance was Canadian. The locale was Victoria and vicinity; the producer and director Canadian, and the cast British, except for the two Hollywood principals, necessary, alas, as drawing cards. The manager of the theater proved to be one of the more enterprising of his kind, having essayed the foreign language and art films from time to time, though with little success. He brought me in touch with the producer, whom I interviewed next day.

* * *

Mr. Kenneth J. Bishop of the Kenneth J. Bishop Attractions, Willows Park, Victoria, B. C., is an Englishman who learned his trade in Hollywood. When I hailed him as another pioneer, he retorted in statistics. While I rooted violently for Canadian Cinema as Art, with Canadian actors in a Canadian milieu, giving expression to a Canadian theme, he, unmoved, replied in terms of Canadian Cinema as Business, with all the market values and financial appurtenances thereto appertaining. He, on his side, had an 11-year Hollywood handicap. I, on mine, had only a lot of notions and but a feeble understanding of the financial page of the industry.

As nearly as I could make out, it all depends on the British Quota. If the producer and director are British (Mr. Bishop is all three), if three-fourths of the company is British and the picture is made on British soil, you may have two precious Hollywood starlets in the cast and still distribute (together with four American films) throughout the empire. Meet the demands of the British Quota and you have your market, signed, sealed and delivered.

But I would rather delete those two Hollywood starlets and put a couple of resolute young Canadians in their place. Oh, no—there are no Canadian actors. All good Canadian artists go to the United States.

The same story I had heard in Montreal.

Sydney Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

MUSIC by contemporary Austrian and British composers was presented by the Sydney Center of the International Society for Contemporary Music at the Conservatorium, July 3.

The program opened with a string quartet by Egon Kornauth played by the Vost-Janssen String Quartet. This was followed by a group of songs by Besly, Armstrong Gibbs, Hamilton Harty and Carey, with Gwen Selva as vocalist and Bessie Coleman at the piano.

A piano sonata by Alban Berg, played by Wilfred Arlour, a piano trio by Rebecca Clarke, played by Winifred Burston, Cyril Monk and Osric Fyfe, a group of songs by Joseph Marx and a group of pianoforte solos by Arnold Bax and Thomas Baron Pitfield made up a stimulating program.

On July 4, the Conservatorium Orchestra and Choir gave the fourth subscription concert at the Conservatorium under the new director, Mr. Edgar Bainton, D. Mus. (Dunelm), F. R. C. M.

A large and expectant audience had assembled. As a result of strenuous rehearsals the orchestra gave evidence of a different mode of thought governing its activities—there appeared an alertness, an attention to detail (specially in pianissimo and fortissimo passages) an awareness of the conductor's intentions which promise well for future performances.

The program included "Carnival" Overture (Dvořák), "L'Apres-midi d'un Faune" (Debussy), "Nocturne" (Debussy), Prelude and Isolde's Death Scene from "Tristan" (Wagner), "Shepherd Fennel's Dance" (Balfour Gardiner), and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9. The soloists were Millie Hughes, Mary Neal, Herbert Cruickshank and Raymond Beatty.

On July 25, at the Conservatorium, a testimonial concert was given to Dr. Arundel Orchard. A large audience gathered in honor of the recently retired director. The testimonial was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Philip Street) and Sir Thomas Bavin (president of the testimonial committee).

The new director, Dr. Bainton, made his first public appearance as solo pianist at this concert. He played with impeccable taste, in delightful tone quality and with subtle rhythmic fluency a light group in impressionistic vein—"The Island Spell" and "April" (John Ireland) and "White Hyacinth" (Bainton).

The orchestra under Dr. Bainton played Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, "The Shropshire Lad" (Butterworth) and recitative and aria from "Fidelio" (Beethoven), soloist, Alice Goossens-Viceroy.

On Aug. 11, at the Sydney Town Hall, Florence Austral and John Amadio opened their Sydney concert season before a large audience. The program opened with Beethoven's short F sharp major sonata, played by Raymond Lambert thoughtfully and with technical excellence.

In a group of Schubert Lieder Mme. Austral disclosed her sensitive perception of musical values, superb poise and absolute control of her vocal equipment. Other numbers sung by the soprano were "Pace, Pace, mio Dio," from "La Forza del Destino" (Verdi), and a delightful group of songs by Richard Strauss.

'Merrie England'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THIRTY-TWO years have passed since, after a long series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals, "Merrie England" was successfully produced at the Savoy. It may fairly be said, I think, that although this light opera, with its Elizabethan décor, makes a colorful and pleasing entertainment, Edward German came very much nearer to being its Sullivan than did Basil Hood to being its Gilbert. The book, so far as story and dialogue are concerned, is feebly written. It is eked out with songs and business that do not arise spontaneously out of character or situation. Many of the numbers, however, are quite good ballad-stuff; the present singers are more than competent; and the music, throughout, is so dainty and melodious that the audience at the Prince's is won and held. It will be held more firmly still, when the opera has been cut by half an hour.

Personally, coming fresh to "Merrie England" but for a first visit in 1902, the numbers that I most enjoyed were the delightful quintet, "Love is meant to make us glad"; Queen Elizabeth's song, "O Peaceful England"; Essex's ballad concerning yeomen and bowmen; and the duet, "It is the merry month of May," between Raleigh and Jill-all-Alone. Walter Raleigh's part was admirably sung by Mr. Joseph Hislop, whose "English Rose" ditty also made the audience glad. I was surprised by the excellence of Jill's acting, until I observed that she was Miss Rosalinde Fuller making her début in comic opera.

The evening provided some pleasant links with the past; for it was a real pleasure to see, and to hear, Miss Nancy Fraser in the part of Bessie Throckmorton, created by her mother, Agnes Fraser, at the Savoy. We enjoyed also Miss Enid Cruickshank as Elizabeth; even though the Queen did a little sacrifice her humanity to her dignity.

Messrs. W. S. Percy and Bertram Dench worked hard at the comedy scenes, which, nevertheless, do not come easily through the test of stage presentation. Here is a case of bricks without straw; for Hood's humor, I think, is too much antithetical and too little fantastic to be effective in work of this kind. Gilbert taught us to expect too much. The opera was conducted by Herman Finck, whom the audience warmly welcomed. Despite its weaknesses, "Merrie England," for verve, color and melody, compares well with any modern counterpart that I can recall.

PERCY ALLEN

Merrie England, by Basil Hood. Music by Edward German. Produced by R. Claud Jenkins, Sept. 6, 1934.

The Berkshire Festival

By L. A. Sloper

Pittsfield, Mass.

AFTER several years of disuse, the Temple of Music on South Mountain has been reopened to house another Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music. Once more the musical Four Hundred have climbed the wooden slope, listened attentively to the newest compositions for small ensembles and gathered in groups on the lawn to debate their merits. Almost the perfect audience; very musical, very discriminating, very quiet.

The actual festivals, of course, have not been discontinued during the years the Temple of Music has been left in silence and in solitude. They have merely been removed to the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C. The banner has been held aloft there by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. But this year, the tenth after the removal, Mrs. Coolidge ordained a reunion on the original site of 1918. A fitting gesture, welcomed by guests happy to do homage here on the dedicated ground to this high priestess of chamber music.

For this reunion (Sept. 19-21) Mrs. Coolidge had commissioned nothing from European *fauves* which could shock the ears of musical sophisticates. Nearly all the novelties were supplied by American composers, none of whom belongs to the left wing. Three of them—John Alden Carpenter, Henry Eichheim and Edward Burlingame Hill—are in or have passed their sixtieth decade. A fourth—Roy Harris—is in the middle thirties, but he is not a very terrifying composer.

* * *

Nevertheless, he is a composer whose works hold some interest and some promise. His symphony, introduced last season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, had an individual quality and an American flavor. His new trio, played at South Mountain by the Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio of Rome, is allied to it in spirit. Its opening movement, extremely vigorous, makes lively play with rhythmic patterns. The final fugue is well built; and here there are signs that the composer is about to shift his chief attention from fugal procedure to musical expression. Several times there is promise of a powerful climax; but no, the composer checks himself and remembers that he is composing a fugue. It is obviously no time for dramatics.

The second movement, Andante Serioso, certainly shows a serious purpose in the composer. But here, perhaps, is most evident what appears to this observer to be a shortcoming that is common to Mr. Harris and to many other composers of our period. The series of notes with which Mr. Harris seeks to convey his seriousness do not compose themselves into themes of recognizable individuality. This lack is less noticeable when a composer is dealing with vigorous rhythmic figures; and as for a fugue, why, everybody knows that almost anything will do for a theme there—provided the composer has genius. But the want of the lyrical gift is most conspicuously exposed in a slow movement; and so it is not surprising if one found this movement dull. Mr. Harris could do more with color as well; but no amount of color will conceal thematic poverty.

* * *

Mr. Eichheim's latest travels carried him to Bali; just in time, let us hope, to escape the complete submergence of the island by the tourists. He has brought back, naturally enough, a musical record. A part of this record, in the form of a violin sonata, he dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge, who caused it to be performed by the South Mountain Quartet in the first of this series of concerts. Mr. Eichheim is a veteran, and a skillful workman. He knows the need of a theme. In this instance he has found themes ready to his hand, exotic themes which—like those of Java—have a romantic appeal to the Occidental. He knows how to dress up his themes, too, in multicolored robes and to present them ingratiatingly. If the colors, and the cut of the robes, seem rather western than eastern, that no doubt makes them the more acceptable to a western audience.

Mr. Carpenter's Piano Quintet may best be described as a characteristic piece. If it adds nothing to his reputation, it will at least help to sustain it, if only reminiscently. Now the listener recalls the "Perambulator" Suite; now "Skyscrapers."

* * *

Professor Hill's Sextet for flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn and piano was played, at the third concert, by the Laurent Wind Quintet, made up of members of the Boston Symphony, with J. M. Sanromá at the piano. Professor Hill is a scholar who is never pedantic. In the present work he seems rather determinedly gay. Three of his four movements are very lively, with an occasional suggestion of jazz and liberal dashes of impressionistic color. The other movement is a fine piece of writing in a mood of somber contrast.

There were other novelties listed on programs which the present reviewer was unable to stay for: a first performance of a Septet for viola, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn and harp, by the English composer, Cyril B. Rootham; first American performances of Frank Bridge's new Violin Sonata and of Respighi's Concerto à cinque for oboe, trumpet, violin, doublebass, piano and string orchestra.

But without a desire to disparage works heard or unheard, it seems possible that the chief service performed by this festival was the bringing to America of the Casella Trio. It is interesting to hear new works, well-made works, amusing works. But it is inspiring to hear great music superbly played; and that was what we heard in the performance by this group of Beethoven's Trio in D major, op 70, No. 1. This performance alone establishes the place of this organization in the first ranks of chamber ensembles.

An Early Waterloo

By Harold Hobson

London

ALFRED SANGSTER'S is a Napoleon who meets his Waterloo 21 years before the battle. In other words, the play goes to pieces when it reaches 1794. The author has, however, the consolation of knowing that if a play goes to pieces, this in itself is evidence that it has at some time been put together.

The scene in which the disintegration begins is set in Josephine's salon, and shows the young revolutionary general in love. Previous to this Mr. Edward Chapman has sketched in with a firm hand the character of the awkward and misunderstood Bonaparte, who, even in the turmoil of a revolutionary rising, has the wit and concentration to recognize the significance of Hannibal's order, when he crossed the Alps, that his men should climb with their knees bent, so as properly to distribute the weight of their bodies—"Detail, attention to detail, that's what wins battles," as he himself was to prove on 60 fields.

There are many things about Napoleon that make him an attractive subject for drama, and Mr. Sangster's play is only the first of several on the same theme that are to be presented in London this season. To the glamour of his name is to be added the topical interest which has been given to dictators by recent events in Europe. He is surrounded by all the apparatus of romance—followers faithful until the last, and a brilliant career ending in sorrow and failure. The prime difficulty in dealing with him is that of selecting a theme that is at the same time dramatically closely knit and yet fully representative of all the manifestations of his genius, which was seen in the spheres of law and social organization no less than on the field of battle. It is regrettable that Mr. Sangster's play, which has flashes of real perception, should on the whole satisfy neither of these conditions.

It is divided into eight scenes, one of which was omitted after the first performance. These scenes range over 28 years, and introduce more than a score of characters. There is no accumulation of interest as the play goes on, and it is difficult to believe that the incidents are judiciously chosen.

We see Napoleon in a garret in Paris, in Josephine's salon, and in a state apartment in the Tuileries, where there is some elementary music-hall comedy about the size of his family. Then there is another rather crude episode in which he and Josephine are rehearsed by the actor Talma for the coronation of 1804, followed by a complete and unsuccessful change from a realistic to an impressionistic technique, in which Trafalgar, Austerlitz, the retreat from Moscow and Waterloo are compressed into a single scene, culminating in a quite ridiculous conversation between the defeated Emperor and Wellington, in which the latter solemnly observes that "We great generals must think of our dignity." The last act shows an unnecessary Cabinet meeting in London, and ends with Napoleon putting on his hat at St. Helena. It is remarkable that since, nearly all the way through, Napoleon is placed in circumstances that make him appear slightly foolish, Mr. Chapman should manage to convey so strong an impression of a really great man.

Some parts of Mr. Sangster's play are reminiscent of plays and books by other authors, though not unpleasantly so. But with all its faults "Napoleon" has some striking moments; and when Mr. Chapman called out in a ringing voice at Waterloo, "Let the Old Guard advance," we felt the authentic thrill of history and drama.

Embassy Theater—**Napoleon**, a play in three acts, by Alfred Sangster. Directed by André Van Gysephem. Presented Sept. 3, 1934.

The New Motion Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Perplexed Music"

THE large audience gathered at Loew's State Theater, Boston, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 21, gave an excellent performance at the screen showing of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

Two of their greatly beloveds among screen stars were in the cast and at least one Like-a-Lot. So when they saw Miss Norma Shearer languishing on the horsehair sofa in Elizabeth Barrett's mid-Victorian room, or moving as becomes an invalid, but gracefully, in her gleaming voluminous gowns, they sighed rapturously (the ladies, of course), "Isn't she wonderful?" They were looking at the clothes. But before her hour was over, Miss Shearer displayed considerable emotion.

When Mr. Fredric March, in the Byronic cape of Robert Browning, made his impetuous and eventful entry into that room, they laughed with delight at his vigorous stride and beamed with admiration of his nice, ingenuous face. Few of them missed the stage play's advantage in the poetic and cultivated accents of Mr. Brian Aherne. A Browning from the Middle West a man and lover was to them. And bother the poetry. Wilson's curious means of locomotion across the room (steps executed by Miss Una O'Connor) was greeted as an entirely novel method of provoking laughter.

Before Mr. Charles Laughton got through with Pater Moulton-Barrett, he became a little too frightening. It was puzzling. Why should he be like that? Were all those young men who came to call on Elizabeth her brothers? Several sequences later, it was decided that they were. And what became of Henrietta? (acutely transcribed by Miss Maureen O'Sullivan). The last question remained unanswered, while Flush's screen double continued his knowing looks on the threshold, and the marriage ceremony of Robert and Elizabeth was made a visible certainty.

All of which goes to prove that the director, Mr. Sidney Franklin, knew what he was about. He made a good screen play for good screen audiences, giving camera trimmings to the original setting of Mr. Rudolph Bésier's drama and following the story faithfully, with only cinematic digressions.

Third Edition

Under the "purity seal," a motion picture by a new title is believed to have a sweeter smell. "The Belle of the Nineties," at the Metropolitan Theater, Boston, has a more sanctified sound (besides being more grammatical) than "It Ain't No Sin" (its original appellation). But Miss Mae West's very presence is insinuating and whatever she says, in the way she says it, smacks of double entendre. Her behavior is composed enough. But there is, or is meant to be, lure in her very aloofness.

This is Miss West's third picture. The first, "She Done Him Wrong," bowled you over. It was amazing to see such frank and genuine vulgarity. And the Nineties (tough-guy) setting was like a foreign land. The second picture, "I'm No Angel," was a repetition in luxurious modern dress. And the third, reverting to the Nineties, is still a repetition, with more sordid, implausible incidents and none of the atmosphere.

Another score for audience performance. The doors of the Metropolitan Theater were thrown open at 9:30 a. m. in expectation of the deluge. It didn't come. An audience meek in numbers was mild in appreciation. Pornography is perhaps more tedious than dangerous.

The shortened stage show features the amusing antics of Pansy, the Human Horse, and Borrah Minnevitch and his Harmonica Rascals doing some very clever imitations of jazz band music. The Elida Ballet gives a fantasy in Indian and cowgirl costume.

M. L.

Art Shows in Adelaide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THREE successful exhibitions of pictures have been held recently at the rooms of the Society of Arts on North Terrace. These successes have encouraged one-man shows to an unusual degree. George Whinnen has been a regular exhibitor at exhibitions conducted by the Society of Arts. He has pictures in the national gallery, and now another has been added by the purchase of "Autumn Group," an oil painting. In his one-man show, landscapes, flower and fruit studies, etchings and aquatints were exhibited. "The Quarry, Glen Osmond" and "The Sunlit Quarry" were outstanding examples of Whinnen's breadth and strength of treatment, and of his dexterity in handling rugged themes with a refined appreciation of tone values. For his landscapes, the artist selected bold physical features, some of them coastal, and yet he infused into them contrasts in light and shade that had poetic discernment. The water colors, too, were an impressive group. Good composition was revealed in the etchings of which the best was an effective study of giant red gums.

The outstanding quality of the exhibition by Miss H. H. Pulleine was its freshness and individuality. A native of South Australia, this artist has lived in New Zealand for many years, and the scenic beauties and atmosphere of that Dominion were charmingly captured in her works. Miss Pulleine is a strong colorist, and shows, too, a sound training in drawing. Her canvases are strong and yet show singular refinement of handling. The scenery of the lakes country was sensitively depicted. "Wellington" was a particularly well composed picture.

T. H. Bone excels in still-life studies, and his latest exhibition might have been more appealing if this type of picture had been prominent in it. Skill in drawing, and a gift for color, form and composition entitle him to a high place among south Australian artists.

Gate Theater Invited to Cairo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

FOLLOWING the announcement of the Abbey Players' early departure for America comes news that the Gate Theater company will probably be absent for two months early in the new year. No official statement is forthcoming at the moment, as nothing definite can be decided until after the return from America of Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, director and art director, respectively, of the Gate.

This correspondent has, however, been informed by a member of the directorate, who is actively interested in the work of the theater, that a visit to Cairo is not only possible but very probable. It appears that, each year, the Egyptian Government invites some prominent repertory theater in these islands to visit Cairo. A repertory of 10 plays is required and 25 performances of plays selected from the list must be given. A condition is that no translations may be included and, in the case of the Gate, it is stipulated that no Irish plays be presented. The Egyptian Government gives a handsome subsidy and, in addition, the net profits go to the visiting company.

The exclusion of Irish plays puts the Gate management somewhat in a quandary, as the majority of their original plays are of native authorship. It is, however, believed that the intention of this proviso is not to discourage Irish authors but to eliminate plays of the peasant type associated with the Abbey in which that theater's company is the criterion as to presentation.

During its eight years, the Gate has staged only one original peasant play, "Bride," which won the Tailteann Gold Medal in 1932. It has, however, staged several other works of native authorship, many of which do not deal with Irish subjects. Chief of these is Percy Robinson's "The Archdupe," of which the principal character is Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. Other non-peasant plays by Irish writers are "Diarmuid and Grainne," a legendary play by Miceal MacLiammoir; "Grania of the Ships," by David Sears, of which Grace O'Malley, half-pirate, half-patriot, who flourished in the days of Elizabeth, is the heroine and "Yahoo," the Earl of Longford's play on Swift.

All these plays are more or less spectacular in character, in addition to being highly dramatic. They would be appropriate in the somewhat romantic setting of Cairo. Finally, there is "Hamlet," with Miceal MacLiammoir in the title rôle. His study of the Dane is one of the finest of modern times and should be seen outside of Dublin.

The selection of the Gate Theater by the Egyptian Government has given great satisfaction to the Dublin playgoing public, as it testifies to the reputation which the theater enjoys for artistic work. At the same time, acceptance would mean that the Gate would be dark for at least two months when the National Playhouse will also probably be closed. Thus two of the three Dublin playhouses would be out of business at the height of the season.

Ethics of Adaptation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TWO recent British films, "Chu Chin Chow" and "Evensong," bring up the question of the ethics of adaptation. When a work is translated from one medium to another—when a novel, for example, is dramatized—it is obvious that certain changes have to be made. But to what extent? The naïve Arabian Nights story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" is elaborated and sophisticated and overdressed and overdecorated beyond all reason in "Chu Chin Chow," but since the film claims to be no more than a picturized version of the most successful pantomime ever put on the London stage, this does not very much matter.

"Evensong" is not in quite the same category. The film not only makes abundant alterations of detail in Mr. Beverley Nichols's story, but it radically transforms its theme. Mr. Nichols's novel was about the struggle of a middle-aged prima donna not to lose her musical supremacy; on the screen it becomes the tale of a singer's choice between love and a career. That is, the film version of the story and play does not fundamentally resemble either. This is surely going too far. Changes involved by differences in technique are justifiable, but one feels that there should be a general similarity of idea.

"Chu Chin Chow" features Mr. George Robey, while the principal actress in "Evensong" is Miss Evelyn Laye.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC News Rhymes...	Orlando's Cosmo-	Baseball, Braves-	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch...	politan ensemble.	New York, game.	records; talks.....
5:30	Neapolitan Serenaders	NBC dance music.	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Evening Tattler...	Yankee Singers...	CBS dance music..
6:00	NBC dance music.....	"One Man's Fam-	News Service.....	CBS speaker.....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	ily," dramatic sk.	Scores; news talk.	B. & O. Glee Club
6:30	Reports; features.....	News; music.....	Football talk.....	Terry O'Toole.....
6:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs..	NBC dance music..	Merry-Go-Round .	Baseball; news....
7:00	News; dance music...	After Dinner Re-	Dramatic sketch...	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Nature League.....	vue; popular vocal	Local dance music.	congregation ....
7:30	Local dance music....	"Pick and Pat,"	Jack Smith; orch..	Concert ensemble.
7:45	Monitor feature.....	comedy; orchestra	Mary Eastman; or.	Organ recital.....
8:00	Musicians' Protective	Don Bestor and	Roxy Revue: orch.;	Getting the News.
8:15	Association banquet.	his orchestra.....	chorus; quartet;	ERA Orchestra....
8:30	ERA concert by un-	"Hands Across the	sketch; soloists...	Concert program..
8:45	employed musicians..	Border": musical.	Rhythm Club.....	"World Affairs"...
9:00	Radio City Party;	Veterans of For-	Saturday Revue:	Organ recital.....
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	eign Wars; spkrs.	soloists; orch.....	News Service.....
9:30	Jamboree: popular	"Gibson Family";	Hugh Connor and	Rimber Orchestra;
9:45	variety program,	musical comedy,	his orchestra.....	Joey Nash, tenor..
10:00	from network.....	written for radio;	Manhattan Sere-	Jimmie McHale &
10:15	Reports; features.....	soloists; orghestra	naders; orchestra	his orchestra.....
10:30	National Barn Dance	Danny Malone....	Local dance music.	"Benjamin Frank-
10:45	program from Chi-	Siberian Singers...	Rhymester; scores.	lin." sketch.....
11:00	cago; soloists and	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	Lombardo Orch....	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign off.....
11:30	Freddy Martin and	Paul Whiteman &	Loma Orchestra....	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....	CBS dance music....	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Samovar Serenade ...	Mexican Typica...	CBS pianist.....	Morning service of
11:00	News; Morning Mu-	St. Paul's Cathe-	CBS soloists and	Tremont Temple
11:15	sicale; strings.....	dral in Boston;	concert orchestra	Baptist Church;
11:30	Nimble Wits.....	sermon by the	Mormon choir and	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Phantom Strings.....	Rev. Philemon F.	organ recital.....	soloist; organ....
12:00	Southern Reveries....	Sturges	Vocal ensemble re-	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features....	Musical Turns...	cital	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail":	String ensemble,
12:45	of the Air: soloists;	cago Round Table	salon music.....	from network....
1:00	chorus and concert	Dale Carnegie's	Religious period,	Columbia Church
1:15	orch. under M. Rapee	facts period.....	with speakers,	of the Air.....
1:30	High Lights of the	Mary Small; solo-	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible; quartet.....	ists; orchestra....	ensemble	musical program..
2:00	Special short-wave re-	Soloists; speakers;	Manhattan Moods.	Melodies of Italy:
2:15	lay from Swiss Alps	Wirges's Orch....	"Piano Pointers":	soloists; orchestra
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Gene Arnold and	Beale St. Boys.....	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	the Commodores..	Tito Guizar; orch.	his orchestra.....
3:00	Talk on writing.....	Talking Picture	Symphonic Hour:	FERA Symphony
3:15	Organ recital.....	Time: sketch.....	concert orchestra,	Orchestra, from
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Screen players;	Howard Barlow	Museum of Fine
3:45	Paul Scherer; music.	soloist; orchestra	conductor	Arts, in Boston.
4:00	Temple of Song: choir	John B. Kennedy..	Buffalo Variety	Will Dodge, con-
4:15	and organ.....	Viola soloist.....	Workshop pr'gr'm	ductor .....
4:30	Talk on housing.....	"Correct English".	Oregon on Parade:	ERA Civic Chorus
4:45	Via tango orchestra....	Dream drama.....	soloists; orch.....	recital program..
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Sentinels Sere-	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys.....
5:15	Civil War drama....	nade: soloist; or.	soloist; organ....	"Poet's Gold".....
5:30	Explorers' Club....	"The House by the	Double quartet....	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog drama..	Side of the Road"	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Heart Throbs: music..	Religious period,	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch.
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	from New York..	Report; musicale..	Report; news.....
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; nov-	Salute program...	ERA Civic Orches-	"Smiling Ed" .....
6:45	work dramatic sk...	NBC dance music.	tra concert.....	Voice of Experience
7:00	Sliken Strings: Prev-	Popular orchestra	Chicago Knights:	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra.....	and soloists.....	male quartet.....	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Pittsburgh String	Garden talk; re-	"Raffles, the Amat-	ple Baptist
7:45	Symphonic Ensemble	ports; sketch.....	teur Cracksman".	Church; sermon;
8:00	Jimmie Durante,	Ruby Newman and	Columbia Variety	male quartet;
8:15	comedian, with Ru-	orchestra, with	Hour: Cliff Ed-	choir; organ.....
8:30	binoff and his or-	Del Castillo and	ward; soloists &	Beethoven Foun-
8:45	chestra; players.....	vocal sextet.....	orchestra	dation recital....
9:00	Stoopnagle - Budd;	Rakov's Music and	Buddy Rogers's	Boston Opera Club
9:15	soloists; orchestra....	popular soloists..	Orch.; soloists....	Orch., Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Martino, conduct.
9:45	Dramatic sketch.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians ..	Report; news.....
10:00	Mme.Schumann-Heink	Ted Weems and	Morey Pearl and	Wayne King and
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	his orch.; soloists	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	L'Heure Exquise:	Canadian Capers:	Organ recital.....	Mary Eastman;
10:45	voices; orchestra....	trio; orchestra....	Music; report.....	chorus; orchestra.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, Start of America's Cup yacht race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave from race course, off Newport, R. I.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Conference on Distribution: "The King's Deal, the Old Deal and the New Deal," Richard Waldo, president, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: "David Garrick."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics": concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

6:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:15 WAAB, "Patterns in Loveliness," Joseph B. Egan, editor.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; mixed quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Short-wave relay from schooner Seth Parker.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; and men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WNAC, Evan Evans, baritone; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party: Joe Cook, comedian; vocal soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Concert Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, "Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses"; Leisure League of America; dramatic sketch and concert orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, Democratic-Republican Series: political discussion, from Washington.

Boston Art Notes

Prize Winning Prints

At the Boston City Club may be seen the prints which received prizes and honorable mention in the fourteenth annual competition organized by American Photography. The exhibition consists of entries from American, British, European, Chinese photographers.

Despite the varied nationalities of the contributors, the prints make a far more uniform exhibition than an international collection of paintings or sculptures. And this fact emphasizes the qualities and limitations of the camera as an ostensibly artistic medium. All other arts result from the direct treatment of the human hand; the photograph is the product of a machine, modified, true enough, by manipulation. Orient or Occident, the images of trees, and bunches of grapes, and kittens, penetrate the lens in pretty much the same fashion. One camera man may arrange the lighting more adroitly, another reveal better taste in arrangement of groups, another gain greater clarity and depth; nevertheless, the differences are not so wide as the margin between mediocre painting and painting of high artistic merit.

Such a collection as these prize-winning prints invariably sets us to speculating on the caliber of imagination of the camera men. In general they show little understanding of pictorial complexities and the methods of establishing a climax through masses of shadow, bold accent or rhythms. On the whole, these prints are elementary in design, and child-like in sentiment. Babies, pets and figures are the most popular. The figure subjects are either inane in posture or protestingly corybantic, as if the camera man were somewhat in doubt as to how to portray the human form.

D. A.

Three-Cent Postal Rate Urged Retained by Farley

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22 (AP)—Postmaster-General James A. Farley said yesterday he would make every effort to operate the postal department without profit or loss but on a balanced budget.

"Every cent over and above what we pay for necessary expenses should be used to improve service and to better working conditions of the personnel," he said. Mr. Farley expressed conviction the three-cent postal rate should be retained to avoid a $75,000,000 decrease in receipts. Earlier in the day he had dedicated the new $4,500,000 Minneapolis post office.

Fossils Found

Fossil ancestors of modern elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, crocodiles and pythons have been found in northern India.

New Texan Seaport To Open in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Tex. — Uncle Sam will add another seaport to his list about the middle of November, when the first cargo of freight is expected to move out through the deep-water harbor at Port Isabel, 20 miles from here on the coast.

About the same time dredging is expected to be started in the project of "bringing the sea to Brownsville," as contract was recently awarded by the United States Army engineers to the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company for dredging a 20-mile channel to this city.

It marks the culmination of 50 years of effort on the part of people in this section to get back water transportation, which made Brownsville and Port Isabel well known points 75 years ago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD COACH 1931, 2 doors, splendid condition, excellent tires and battery; immediate sale. Ph. Penagate Hotel, Boston., Mass. Ex. 77.

CAMPS WANTED

WANTED to rent, boys' camp, Eastern N. Y. State; accommodations for 50 to 100 boys, good swimming essential. Write EATON REAL ESTATE, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER and builder; skillful jobbing a specialty; reasonable prices. WILLIAM GILLIS, 10 Milton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 8441.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, Goffstown, N. H. — Rest, comfort, perfect food; wonderful fall beauty; $14 to $15 per week; 39th successful season; 80 miles from Boston. Tel. 98; booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DANCING

"TEACHER of the Interpretive Dance," Olga Angelica Currier, instructor. Opening Oct. 4, 1934, Newton vicinity. Address 199 Bellevue St., Newton, Mass. Tel. Newton North 0263-W.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED N. Y. C. dressmaker, remodeling, Russian embroidery dresses, $3.50. Write Box B-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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Longwood Towers

offers a home of individuality and charm—with convenience, comfort and security—in surroundings of dignity and beauty.

2 rooms and bath	$85	to $92.50	a month
3 rooms and bath	87.50	to 122.50	a month
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5 rooms 2 baths	152.50	to 170	a month
7 rooms 3 baths	300	to 350	a month

on yearly lease unfurnished.

Optional services, at moderate rates

GARAGE — BEAUTY SHOP — HOUSEMEN
COMMISSARY — HOUSEMAIDS — LAUNDRESSES
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and an EXCELLENT DINING ROOM

Visits of inspection—without obligation, of course—are cordially welcomed.

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2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0582

1 and 2 Room Apartments, Reception Hall, Bath and Kitchenette. In carefully restricted elevator buildings. Rents from $30 to $60 include free cooking gas and refrigeration. These modern apartments should appeal to those who wish quiet, refined surroundings at a low rental. Adults only. Inspection invited.
1191 Boylston St.—131 Park Drive, Boston
RALPH P. EVANS, MANAGEMENT Com. 6500

OVERLOOKING
Boston's Most Beautiful Park
Desirable apartments of 5 and 6 very large rooms, electric refrigeration, elevator. Exacting persons wishing a quiet, attractive home in a handy location should inspect this building. Apply SUPT., 80 Fenway or Tel. Liberty 3297.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS
1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building space for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay Fens, Park Drive, Agassiz Rd. Section — Modern 2-3 room kitchenette apartments, $27.50, $35, $45; refrigeration; parking; furnished apartments, all sizes, reduced rentals. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., KENmore 1839. Open 9-7.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
For rent Oct. 1st, 11 Traill Street, attractive 4-room, heated apartment, with kitchenette, electrical refrigeration, extra large living room; excellent location; reasonable rental. Apply to MR. BELL, c/o Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Lib. 9450.

CHESTNUT HILL
Flowers and Shrubs
Brookline—Exclusive apartments, 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club station, $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 136 Middlesex Rd. Long. 4868, or owner, 31 Crafts Rd., Beacon 2535.

$40 A MONTH at The SAVOY, 455 Columbus Ave., Boston, for a newly redecorated single room and private bath; ask for Room 528. Full hotel service. No liquor sold. Dining room.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up.
20 Translgate Wed., Boston

N. Y. C., 3 Gramercy Park—Apartments, 3 rooms, kitchenette and 6-room penthouse, housekeeping; elevator, electrical refrigeration; furnished, unfurnished.

BACK BAY, Boston, Mass., overlooking Fenway—Small suites, reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St. or office, 454 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 43 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 8733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 55 Mason Ter.—7-room apartment, 3 bedrooms, 2-family house overlooking Beacon St. Tel. evenings, Asp. 2276.

GLENDALE, L. I., N. Y., 7843 82nd St.—Modern apartment first floor, 6 rooms, bath; garage; nr. Forest Park. Rent $45.

RIDGEWOOD, L. I., N. Y., 7203 Forest Ave.—Modern apartments, 3 rooms, all improvements; heat; hot water. $38 and $39.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ALLSTON, MASS.—Heated furnished apartment; five pleasant rooms; good location; garage if desired. Algonquin 8636.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ESTABLISHED voice teacher will share double studio apartment with employed business woman and give instruction, practice and breakfasts. $12.00 weekly. Write Box L-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ANIMALS

PARTI-COLORED cocker spaniel pups for sale; 8 weeks old; best of breeding. MRS. ELLA WHITTEMORE, East St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hingham 0331.

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CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. KENmore 1423

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COMPANIONSHIP, care adult or children, or secretarial work offered for transportation to Europe, or will share part expenses. Box F-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GOING WEST—Will sacrifice Chickering Upright Piano, Victor Console Radio; household effects and children's furniture. LINDNER, 28 Crescent Ave., Beachmont, Mass. Rev. 0246.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Have your FURS remodeled and repaired at special prices for early Fall; distinctive styles. 165 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON—LIB. 2724-25.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Maid companion to young lady driving to Florida and expecting to remain all winter; small salary; prefer English or French. Box J-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG GIRL about 18 as companion, N. Y. C. resident only, cheerful; give age, telephone, reference. Write Box M-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOMES TO SHARE

WELLSBORO, PENN.—Lady wishes to share attractive home, Christian Scientist preferred. MISS GISIN, 1 Main St., Wellsboro, Penn.

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Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklet. W. N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

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NEEDHAM, MASS. Semi-bungalow type, 6 rooms, fireplace, large attic with casement windows, 3 piazzas, hot water heat, ½ acre land, gardens, trees, delightful view; 10 min. walk to Christian Science church; good train and bus service; will sell at low figure. Tel. NEE. 1478-W.

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SINGLE HOUSE—For rent, furnished, oil heat, garage, garden, grand piano; excellent location; adults only. 25 Aberdeen Street, Newton Highlands, Mass. Telephone C. H. SAMPSON, Kenmore 1800.

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—To let, large, roomy, sunny house, in perfect condition; good grounds, excellent neighborhood; near churches, schools and electric cars; rented very reasonably to the right party. JAM. 0726.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., 155 Eastbourne Rd., 1 mile from Lake St., just off Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished house, 8 rooms, fireplace, hot-water heat, oil burner, garage; adults; $100.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Nicely furnished bungalow, oil heat, 2-car garage, electric refrigerator, continuous hot water. Centre Newton 3621.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 Winchester St.—Beautiful large room with open fireplace or adjoining room; excellent meals; garage. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home with a private family; quiet; desirable rooms; excellent food. Asp. 8243.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., Greene Avenue, 821—1-2 rooms newly decorated, all improvements, with or without light housekeeping; reasonable.

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RADIO technician, first-class, commercial license operator, announcer or advertising solicitor; 15 years radio, 2 years advertising exp. H-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
Telephone 2-5996 Established 1897

SUTTON JEWELRY CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
WHALER'S
Miami's Oldest Jewelry Store
GIFTS THAT LAST
132 EAST FLAGLER STREET

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
448 N. E. 64th Street, Miami, Florida
Edg.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1 assortment. Also 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS 100% profit selling beautiful 31-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. C63, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BRANDON ARMS APTS.
810 S. KENMORE AVE., LOS ANGELES
An outstanding, impressive house in the exclusive Ambassador district; near church, cars, bus, stores, markets, etc.; 24-hour switchboard; garage facilities; maid service; large singles and doubles, $35 to $75 per month.

BUSINESS SERVICE

THE SERVICE BUREAU
E. G. CLAGETT
Removed to
38 FALMOUTH STREET, BOSTON
We meet your needs. Rooms, Apartments, Real Estate, Public stenographer and mail service.
Ken. 4033.

HOMES TO SHARE

IN THE picturesque hills of eastern Pennsylvania, a suburban home of unusual charm and appointments; gentleman alone will share with gentleman who would appreciate refined environment and companionship. Write Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERFUMES

MAGNOLIA—the perfume of the old deep South, rich, elusive, delicate; 2-dram flacon nette, 60c; ½ oz., $1.10 postpaid; price list of rare perfumes sent. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA, CALIF.—5-room home with sleeping porch; excellent condition, desirable location; will sell or rent on year's lease to responsible party; partly furnished if desired. WILLIAM C. HIBBARD, 1071 N. Marengo.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; view of The Mother Church park; running water, adapted for students or transients; prices reasonable; garage. S. J. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

12 YEARS' experience salesman, asst. sales mgr., flour, cereal grain; also experienced meeting public, office manager, clerk; go anywhere. EDWARD KENT BARBER, 2231 Harrison Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ENGLAND—Cultured lady with charming home, near Windsor, would welcome 2 or 3 girls from overseas wishing to learn English; opportunities for social life under happy and harmonious conditions; terms 5 gns. weekly. Hon. Mrs. LASCELLES, Morcote East, Slough, Bucks.

POST WANTED

NEAR PARIS—Chauffeur with or without own car seeks employment; 5 languages. WEST, 56 rue Deguinand, Levallois (Seine).

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

TEA ROOM
CHEAP PRICES
Amagertorv 4
Right in the Centre of Copenhagen

HATS for LADIES
Valborg Rocatis
WORSAAESVEJ 13 ST.
MODERATE PRICES

"JOSI" - GLOVES
PALÆGADE 4 COPENHAGEN K
TEL. 13579
We make your gloves to suit your personal individuality.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

FRANCE

PARIS

Mrs. Cl. Issatchenko's School of Plastic Ballet
based on natural laws of movement
All styles, Rhythm, Expression, Harmony, Summer Courses.
Paris, 88 rue Lecourbe. Tel. Suffren 12-06

HONEY PRODUCTS
Honey, Pain d'épice, Sweets. Wax, Soap, etc.
PHILIP DE ROUGEMONT
3 square Villaret de Joyeuse
Tel: Etoile 46-95

GERMANY

BERLIN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained Unter den Linden 59A
Look for display advertising from Germany in the news section.

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienallee 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 30 jähr. Bestehen.
Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
in N Müllerstr 63 Tel D 6 Wedding 0785
WIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLÄCHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

FURRIERS
PELZWAREN
direkt vom Kürschnermeister
REINHOLD BARTLITZ
Berlin N 24, Elsasserstr. 14 a
U-Bhf. Rosenthaler Platz. Tel. D 2, 7985

MILLINERY
Damenputz
ELISE SEELÄNDER
Berlin - Südende, Steglitzerstr. 18

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG - LÜDGEN
Furs—Pelteryen
Remodelling—Modernisceren
187 Laan v. Meerdervoort. Tel. 335231

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm

PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78, Stockholm

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
allt i damtyger
MATERIALS

Carpets·Curtains·Tapestries
Myrstedts
Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan
5

TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Bibliotheksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

"Daheim"
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 31
is a Temperance Hotel well known for the excellent variety and substantiality of the meals served in its Restaurants and for its comfortable Hotel rooms.
Parties received. Moderate terms.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632 Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
"ZUR MÜNZ"
Amthausgasse 1. - Besitzerinnen: Wwe. R. Schlup & Frl. M. Zingg
Bekannt für gute Küche. Heimeliges Säli für Vereine vorhanden.

HEDWIG KAPPELER (Diploma)
gives VIOLIN LESSONS
Studied at Berne and Paris
Belpstr. 11, Berne Tel. 32.310

Gipserei - Malerei - Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store
Large Assortment in
Wool and Silk Materials
(Pure and Artificial Silk)
Cotton Materials, Tobralco
AU BON MARCHE S. A.
SPITALGASSE 3-7

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
ELECTRIC REQUISITES
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas *Walking-Sticks*
Gloves *Ties*
SPITALGASSE 32

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

LEÇONS DE CHANT
Mme. DELCORPS-FALCY
Lauréat des Conservatoires de Genève et Bruxelles.
Rue Henri Mussard 36 (Singing Lessons)

GENEVA

MERCURE
The Shop of Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

ANGLO-SWISS GENERAL STORES
F. Doess Servette 4
GROCERIES
All articles for house-cleaning. Toothbrushes, Toilet specialities. Orders promptly delivered. Tel. 23.708

Salon de Coiffure Pour Dames
MADAME FREDY FINDEYS
15 Rue des Alpes (1er. étage) Tel. 23.237

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable
Vente—Echanges—Locations
Réparations
BERWEGER & DUCOMMUN
Fusterie 4, Geneva

LAUSANNE

BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
F. SELHOFER-BLONDEL
5 Petit-Chene and Succursale
Halles Métropole 64
Nice choice of Souvenirs

MAISON KEHRER-FREY
Mr. Geo. Loosli, Succ.
FIRST CLASS TAILORS
Ave. de Rumine 1. Tel. 24.914

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

ST. GALLEN

BOOKS
of all kinds
Apply for particulars
FEHR Bookseller
SCHMIDGASSE 16

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR C. Zellweger & Co.

HAUSMARKE
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

Albrecht-Schlapter & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

DIAMONDS

We are specialists in
DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN
Shorthand *Typewriting* *Duplicating*
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone 2-3033

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

YOUNG'S
PROVISION STORES (Prop.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
RINSO

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 central

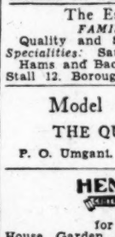
LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
MAISON VOGLER
HAIRDRESSER
Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 WEST STREET PHONE 211

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
(Next Advertiser Office)
ALL SPORTS GOODS
Speciality:—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 83 FIELD STREET

Ask Your Grocer for:
EUZOL
Made in Durban
Floor Polish. Cloudy Ammonia Salad and Cooking Oil. Sheep Dip. Sheep Marking Oil. Motor Car Polish.
Manufacturer's Agent: W. Batting, Box 2378, Dbn.

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road



WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

Give Your Monthly Grocery Order to
Wakeling Bros & Clarke Ltd.
Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices.
472 West Street Phone 68

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3058

"TALANA" *Florist*
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
Bouquets, etc., a Speciality.
Kirchhoff's Seeds for Sale.
Yorkshire House, 362 Smith St. Phone 4683

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St.; telephone 2325.

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 828.

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180

HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites, Juvenile and Toy Books. Phone 127. 341 West Street.

E. P. & COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED
GENERAL PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, CARD BOXMAKERS, ARTISTS, DESIGNERS
567 SMITH ST., DURBAN
Phones 330 and 3305

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
KELVINATOR
Electric Refrigerators
and
FORREST MODEL ELECTRIC STOVES
IRONS, KETTLES, HEATERS, ETC.
Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE
126 MARKET STREET

BATTERY SERVICE Fuller AGENTS
S. R. Smith & Co. (Pty) Ltd.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street
Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add. Smithbat

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 7452/4

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: P. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
76 Pritchard Street

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

RELIABLE
Poplin Shirts
Neat Stripes in Brown—Blue—Greys
10/6 12/6

Crown-All Hats
Super Quality *Smart Colours*
19/6 27/6

HAMILTONS
c/r Pritchard and Joubert Streets

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Highest Standard in quality and cleanliness.
Cakes, Pastries, Teas, Lunches and Dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
96 PRITCHARD ST.

"Fanny"

PIETERMARITZBURG

MACKAY BROTHERS & McMAHON Ltd.
Radio, Music, Pianos, "Majestic" Refrigerators
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 2870

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 Church Street Tel. 2918

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
16 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE COOPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
36 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
Mr. B. G. Burt has now joined our Cutting Staff
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

Nordic Sales & Service Station
604-606 ANN STREET VALLEY
Opp. Stewart & Lloyds
C. Pedersen, *Proprietor*
Car & Motor Cycle Repairs
All work guaranteed and charges reasonable.
Leading Petrols and Oils stocked.

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
90-92 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records, Sheet Music, All Musical Supplies.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St.—Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd., Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

GEELONG

Bryant & Lane
210-214 RYRIE ST., GEELONG
Ladies' Tailors
Frock and Corset Specialist

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL & WELCH LTD.
MONITOR READERS
Please Note That
WE SELL
Bedgood
FOOTWEAR
MANUFACTURED IN AUSTRALIA
and Nationally Advertised The Christian Science Monitor
Latest Styles and All Fittings Ladies' and Men's Departments
180-192 Flinders Street and 189-193 Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE C. 1.
Telephones Central 9070 (10 lines)

INGLEY of Collins Street
Gloves, Hosiery, New Salon
Model Gowns & Hats
at 183-187 Collins St. Tel. C-8866

CREATIVELY— MELBOURNE'S LEADING COUTURIER
LOUIS PELTIER
NICHOLAS BUILDING
37 SWANSTON STREET

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security! INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2001

TEL. C. 3356
"Ronald's" for Flowers
CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 Collins Street, next to Age Office

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

GOOD TAILORING
From GOTAL MOVITZ
Capitol House
SUITS AND COSTUMES from £6.6.0
Swanston Street
MELB. F. 2211

MERLES
GIFTS! FOR GIFTS! GIFTS!
The Kind You LOVE
234 COLLINS ST.
Howey Court, Melbourne

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. CEN. 10381 WE STOCK
MELBOURNE BEDGGOOD
(Next McEwans) FOOTWEAR

RUTH HOLLICK
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

MILLINERY
OLIVE STEWARD
147 Glenhuntly Rd., Elsternwick
Tel. L. 1996 *Large Head Fittings*

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty. Ltd.
THRIF·T·SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9968
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

OPTICIANS
Glasses Carefully Fitted
WALTER & BOWKER
F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, "Next McEwans"

Men's Clothing Needs
are well supplied by the men's wearing apparel stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

CRAIG'S
. . . where the *Quality shop*
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON PTY. LTD.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

georgette
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St. SYDNEY B3063
MODES and ROBES
Special Cash Department

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU
CENTENARY VISITORS!
AT
BOND'S A Busy Corner FOR MILLINERY
C. 5992
283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

Gouge
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

BOOK LOVERS
AUSTRALIAN BOOKS ETC. FOR CENTENARY VISITORS
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

Delightful GIFTS
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
374 Little Collins Street
5th Floor, over "The Wattle"
TEL. F. 4348

Beaurepaire's
Opposite Christian Science Church
St. Kilda Rd. and at
225 LATROBE ST., MELB.
ALSO AT BALLARAT, BENDIGO, GEELONG
TYRES
RETREADING
BATTERIES
PETROL
OILS

PLANT NOW FLOWER SEEDS
For SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING
GILL & SEARLE
13 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
F 2794
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.

"WILMAR"
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
SALON
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Lt. Collins Street MELBOURNE
Tel. Central 5218

PUBLICITY PRESS Pty. Ltd.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

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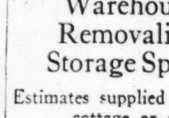

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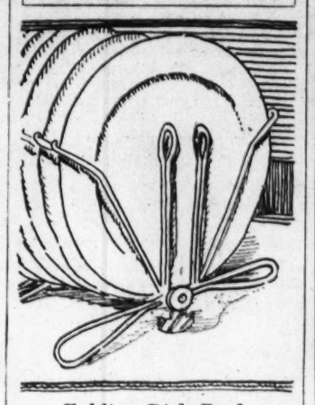
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Folding Dish Rack

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY household gadgets that obtain costly patents are not successful financially because they are merely a different form of an existing aid; witness, for example, the flooded market of tricky can openers and knife sharpeners. Today we show U. S. Patent No. 1971523, an invention of Bernard B. Feingold of Astoria, N. Y. This is a dish drainer; and, while there are many wire racks on the market for this purpose, this one will fold up when not in use. With the American kitchen growing more and more compact, space-saving devices are very welcome.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

***Alternating** — Now preferably *aul'-ter-nate-ing* (*au* as in *haul*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* long, *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable). The short *a* sound, formerly prescribed as first choice for the first *a* in the verb, surely did not reflect popular usage.

***Appear, *clear, *ear, *hear** — The *ea* in these words, formerly marked long *e* as in *key*, now takes a modified long *e* as in *here* — a trace of short *i* being recognized as an influence of the following *r*.

Blessed (Matt. 13:16; Psalm 34:8) —A participial adjective in each instance; therefore preferably two syllables.

Bow (Hab. 3:6) — Rhymes with "cow."

Cana—*Kay'-na* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *urn*, second *a* as in *chaotic*, second *u* clipped-short).

***Correlated** — The accent is now recognized as preferably on the first syllable, *kor'-eh-late-ed* (the *o* is marked short, but prevailing usage would seem to favor the circumflex *o*; first *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *a* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

David—End it *-vid*, not *-vud*.

Esaias — Preferably *E-zay'-yas* (*e* as in *create*, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *account*).

***Fidelity** — Believe it or not, the long *i* sound, formerly listed as second choice, has been moved over to first choice, *fi-del'-ih-ty* (*e* short, second *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

Habakkuk — *Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second short, *u* clipped-short).

Inversion — End it preferably *-shun*.

Paran — *Pay'-ran* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Parched—One syllable. (A poet, of course, might use it in a meter requiring two.)

Primeval — *Pri-me'-val* (*i* and *e* long, *a* clipped-short).

Recourse — Preferably *re-kors'* (*e* as in *create*, *o* as in *orb*).

Selah—A liturgical notation which is not read.

***Salutary, *solitary** — End them *-ter-y* (secondary accent on the *-ter* syl'able).

Teman — *Te'-man* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Temporal — *Tem'-po-ral* (short *e*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* clipped-short). Avoid *tem'-per-ul* or *tem'-prul*.

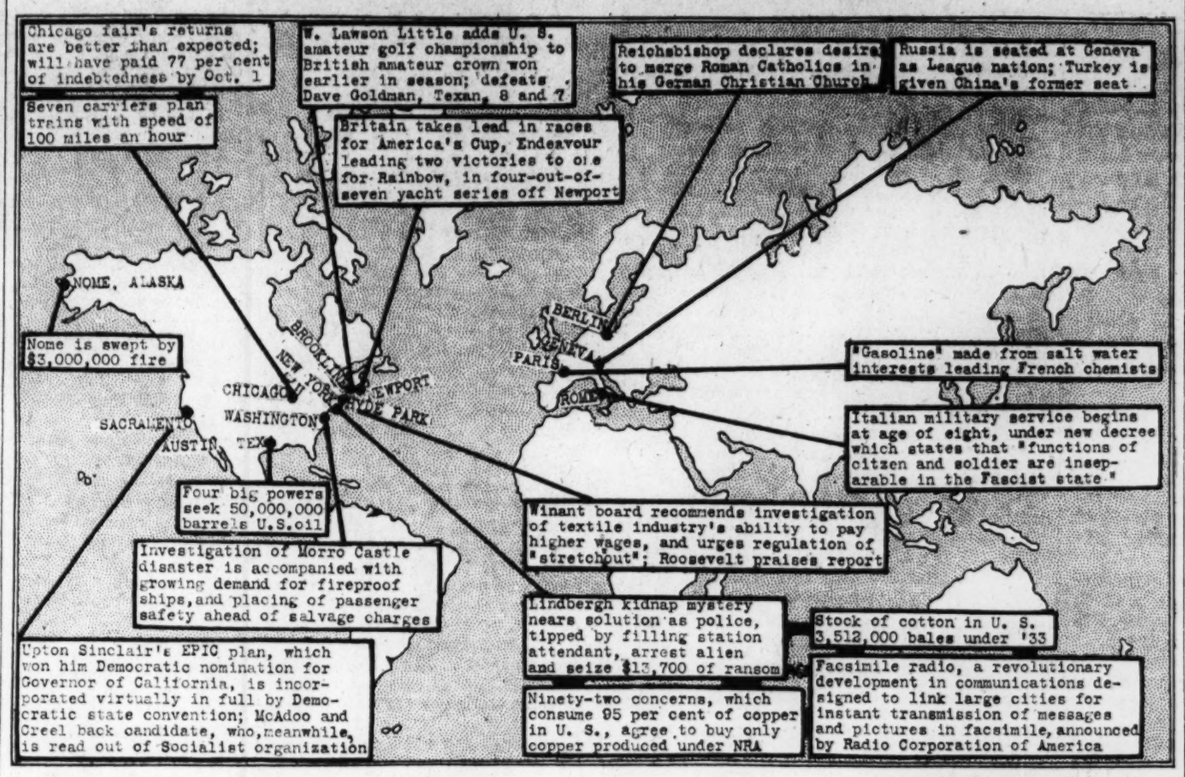
Wholly — *Hole'-ly*, thus distinguishing from "holy," *ho'-ly*.

*(*Asterisks mark words which, according to the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, are pronounced differently from requirements indicated in the first edition.—Ed.)*

Today's Limerick

While things in this country are slow,
I think that to Venice I'll go;
For people declare
That street sweeping there
Is the easiest job they know.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chicago fair's returns are better than expected; will have paid 77 per cent of indebtedness by Oct. 1
W. Lawson Little adds U. S. amateur golf championship to British amateur crown won earlier in season; defeats Dave Goldman, Texan, 8 and 7
Reichsbishop declares desire to merge Roman Catholics in his German Christian Church
Russia is seated at Geneva as League nation; Turkey is given China's former seat
Seven carriers plan trains with speed of 100 miles an hour
Britain takes lead in races for America's Cup, Endeavour leading two victories to one for Rainbow, in four-out-of-seven yacht series off Newport
NOME, ALASKA
Nome is swept by $3,000,000 fire
BERLIN
GENEVA
PARIS
ROME
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
NEWPORT
HYDE PARK
SACRAMENTO
AUSTIN
TEX.
"Gasoline" made from salt water interests leading French chemists
Italian military service begins at age of eight, under new decree which states that "functions of citizen and soldier are inseparable in the Fascist state"
Four big powers seek 50,000,000 barrels U.S. oil
Winant board recommends investigation of textile industry's ability to pay higher wages, and urges regulation of "stretchout"; Roosevelt praises report
Investigation of Morro Castle disaster is accompanied with growing demand for fireproof ships, and placing of passenger safety ahead of salvage charges
Lindbergh kidnap mystery nears solution as police, tipped by filling station attendant, arrest alien and seize $13,700 of ransom
Stock of cotton in U. S. 3,512,000 bales under '33
Upton Sinclair's EPIC plan, which won him Democratic nomination for Governor of California, is incorporated virtually in full by Democratic state convention; McAdoo and Creel back candidate, who, meanwhile, is read out of Socialist organization
Ninety-two concerns, which consume 95 per cent of copper in U. S., agree to buy only copper produced under NRA
Facsimile radio, a revolutionary development in communications designed to link large cities for instant transmission of messages and pictures in facsimile, announced by Radio Corporation of America

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Eli

WE POSSESS surprisingly little information with regard to Eli, the man who preceded Samuel as judge and priest in Israel; and where Eli is mentioned, he is seldom if ever the central figure in the passage.

We first hear of him as being present at Shiloh when Hannah prayed that she might have a son; and though he at first doubted her sincerity, he later added his prayer to hers (Sam. 1:13, 17). When Samuel was a child, he was placed in the care of Eli, who seems to have trained him wisely and told him to answer the divine voice when the child heard it in the temple (I Sam. 3:9).

Unfortunately, however, Eli had little control over his own sons (2:24ff.), and it was not long before their headstrong and evil practices (2:12-17, 22) brought upon them and their father the dread judgment announced first through a "man of God" (2:27ff.), and then through Samuel (3:11-14); for the young men were slain in battle, and the sacred ark was captured; and when Eli heard this news he passed away almost immediately (4.17f.).

Remember?

When men wore knitted wool wristlets, called "pulse-warmers," in winter? (Jessie M. G., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)

When the haircloth sofa in the parlor was the place where sister entertained her beau; and little brother threw paper wads down the stovepipe hole at them? (Mrs. Etta T., Sioux Falls, S. D.)

When we dry-cleaned our rugs in winter by sweeping them with snow? (Mrs. Edna B. R., Toronto.)

When boiled eggs were served for breakfast in a colored glass hen, and the butter came in a silver dish with ice under the butter? (Fred F. W., Sarasota, Fla.)

When the milkman used to sit in his wagon and ring a bell for his customers, who came out with tin pails or china pitchers to get milk from quart or pint measures? (Mrs. Mary E. D., Racine, Wis.)

When the young lady of the house had as her regular Saturday task the washing, trimming and filling of all the lamps—from the gayly decorated hanging lamp in the parlor down to the small glass-handled kitchen portable? (Mrs. Claudia C. S., Muncie, Ind.)

When we bought 12 yards of calico or gingham for a dress, and the merchant threw in a spool of thread and a dozen buttons? (Agnes B. D. Sneedville, Tenn.)

(The volume of contributions to this feature makes individual acknowledgments impossible. Selections will be made from the lists as often as possible, however.—Ed.)

Quotation for Today

YOU will find that the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and delicatest ways, improve yourself.
—RUSKIN.

Aspirants for the Camera Club

Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
"LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE!"

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Convention of the Lumbermen

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THE time drew on toward Christmas, and the ground was white with snow. And there came to the City where I dwell a Convention of Lumbermen. And they lodged in a great Inn, and they held daily Sessions and they rode about the City, and had a Good Time.

And I attended one of their Sessions.

And there rose a man who owneth many Sawmills, and introduced a Resolution, denouncing the Habit of cutting down small trees for Christmas Trees.

And he spake on this wise: Men and brethren, our craft is in danger. Behold how the price of Lumber soareth because the Trees grow few. Timber land which once cost us but few dollars an acre, now costeth us Many Dollars, and it lieth farther and farther from the Railroad. And what shall be the end thereof. Moreover, there are in this land Families unto the number of Twenty Millions, and each of them hath its Christmas Tree, which despoileth the land of its Young Trees, and cutteth off the supply of the Future. Wherefore, consider, and let us petition the Legislature to make it a Misdemeanor to cut down any tree for the purpose of making thereof a Christmas Tree.

And they spake one and another of them to the same end.

And I rose and said, O ye Strainers out of Gnats and Swallowers of Camels, before ye pass that motion, amend it so that it shall read that every Lumberman be sent to jail who cutteth down one large tree and planteth not 10 small ones. Yea, and let him be beaten with many stripes if he leave his tops to take fire and burn over and desolate the land of its young timber. If thou wilt punish a few Lumbermen for their high crimes and misdemeanors, then will there be Lumber for all, and Wood to burn, and Christmas Trees once a Year for everybody.

And one of them said, Safed is an Idealist, but he knoweth not that the kind of lumbering which he adviseth is not Commercially Profitable.

And I said, Ye savers at the Spigot and Wastrels at the Bung, reorganize your business that it shall be profitable to provide for the Future as well as for the Present. And cease to condemn those who have small trees at Christmas.

And no man spake more in reply, but I inferred that my remarks were not popular.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Closet Ensembles

WHEN a young girl came to my door with daintily covered hangers, I was interested enough to give her a few minutes of my time. Her hangers were padded, and a fragrant satchet hung from the center of each; also there was a wide tape with safety pins attached which hung at the back of the hanger. She explained that this was her original idea of being able to put children's clothing away in "closet ensembles."

One could hang the ironed dress on the hanger; pin the bloomers that went with the dress to one of the safety pins that hung from the tape; attach the socks to be worn with the costume on the other pin; and place the handkerchief in the pocket of the dress. I bought some.

Margaret C. R.

Things of Beauty

(Readers are invited to submit jottings of beautiful things, seen, heard or felt. —Ed.)

GRENVILLE KLEISER, well-known author, offers the following:

Crackling log fire.
The blue of Naples Bay.
Song of a kettle.
The Acropolis by full moonlight.
Breeze in the trees.

* * *

A reader who prefers to remain anonymous submits these:

Dimpled pink cheeks of a child.
The evening star.
Addison's line: "Content thyself to be obscurely good."

* * *

To these we add a few:

Song of the thrush at dawn.
Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixby.
A child smiling through tears.
The last faint whistle of a train.
A scarlet maple.
Emerson's line: "We must be as courteous to a man as to a picture which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light."
The Doxology played with deep organ.

Daily Anecdote

The Word

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GIBBON, happening to be in London, attended the famous trial of Hastings, Governor of India, at Westminster Hall. Later, when speaking of his experience, he said: "It is not my province to absolve or condemn the Governor of India, but Mr. Sheridan's eloquence demanded my applause; nor could I hear, without emotion, the personal compliments he paid me in the presence of the British nation."

At the conclusion of his speech, Sheridan was asked, by a brother Whig, how he happened to compliment Gibbon by terming him "luminous."

In a loud whisper Sheridan replied, "I said voluminous."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Princess and the Boy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

A WOMAN was passing a toy shop when her attention was attracted by a small boy who, with his nose flattened against the glass, was gazing with wondering and longing eyes at the marvels within. Taking the little fellow by the hand, she led him into the shop and allowed him to make his choice. Then, pleased by the sight of the child's delight, she followed him to his parents' humble home.

The family proved to be a numerous one, and the father was out of work; but here again the lady's generous and compassionate thought for others was manifested. Then, like one of the good fairies of the old tales, she disappeared.

It was only later that it became known that the gracious lady was the Princess Helen of Greece, who was staying at the time at the Castle of Crony.

In Lighter Vein

Progress

Dora: "So he's teaching you to swim? How much have you learned so far?"

Cora: "That he's twenty-one, single, and has a good job."—*Tit-Bits.*

Walking

Hundreds each morning I behold
Along the highway stalking;
Some are walking to reduce,
Some are reduced to walking.

Gutierrez, Madrid
"Well, well, Mrs. Smith. How your little boy has grown!"

Right Road

"I say, man, am I on the right road for Brown's mound?" asked the tourist.

After looking serious for a long time the lounger replied, "Yes, sir, you are on the right road. But you are headed the wrong way."—*Macon Telegraph.*

At Night

It was Billie's first trip to the country. Outside the farmhouse he saw the farmer's wife plucking a fowl for next day's dinner.

"I say, ma'am," he said, "do you undress them every night?"—*Christian Register.*

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs

Who watches not, catches not.—*Scotch.*

The more the well is used, the more water it yields.—*German.*

Wisdom adorns riches and shadows poverty.—*Greek.*

The greatest wisdom in man consists in knowing his follies.—*French.*

A woman who looks much in the glass spins but little.—*French.*

A rich man's wooing is seldom long of doing.—*Scotch.*

Many go out for wool that come back shorn.—*German.*

A word unreasonably spoken may mar the course of a whole life.—*Greek.*

One must talk soothingly to the dog until he has passed him.—*Greek.*

The dog's kennel is not a place to keep a sausage.—*Danish.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—"Order! Order!"

By CARMACK

Our new club now has twelve members and today we had our first meeting—
As the club was Tiddlywinks' idea I made a motion that he be elected "Chief-Dog-in-Charge," and every tail wagged as one in his favor—
Then he took charge and we voted to call ourselves "The Gloom Chasers"— We also voted to adopt a sniff and four wags of the tail as our secret salute, and one long and two short barks as our secret call—
BOW-WOW
ARF-ARF
BOW-WOW-WOW
Then the meeting was opened for suggestions as to how the members might best amuse themselves while our masters and mistresses are busy in school, and, oh Boy! every dog wanted to bark at once and it almost broke up the meeting!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Footing for Textile Justice

POSSIBLY the best and most inclusive compliment that can be paid to the report of President Roosevelt's board of inquiry in the textile strike is to say that it offers to both sides a genuine basis for peace with honor. The fact that it does this reflects great credit upon the writers of the report—Gov. John G. Winant, Marion Smith and Raymond V. Ingersoll. It offers a firm basis for settlement of a controversy that has needlessly cost lives, profits and pay envelopes over an unprecedented area.

The findings of the board give convincing evidence of its impartiality as well as of insight into the issues. The fairness of its statement gives strong support to its recommendation, now repeated in a personal appeal by President Roosevelt to labor to return to work pending an arbitration.

This is, of course, contrary to the demand of labor that the shutdown be made complete as a prelude to negotiations. But it is balanced by the call upon mill owners to take workers back without discrimination for union activity. Both requests have behind them the impulsion of common sense.

The proposal for a new Textile Labor Relations Board is quite in line with the method that has served well in the National Labor Relations Board, its regional boards and special boards for some industries. It would provide a board of three impartial members instead of one impartial chairman between representatives of labor and capital, and would give this board an adequate staff of independent investigators. With all respect for the fine work of Dr. Robert B. Bruere and his colleagues on the old board, this is obviously preferable to a dependence on the code authority, made up of employers, which virtually made the industry the arbiter of complaints against itself. Prevalent charges of violation of the code in respect of wages and the stretch-out should be investigated by an authority standing between the parties.

Admittedly the Textile Labor Board and its subsidiary, a work assignments board, would have on its hands one of the most delicate problems in all industry in undertaking to work out regulations for the stretch-out or progressive assignment of more looms per worker. This increase is not an evil in itself. According to competent opinion it is the desirable result of improvement in machinery and technique, and need not mean overwork if properly planned. But labor is entitled to assurance that humane working conditions will be protected by proper planning and that improvements will not go forward without regard to the reabsorption of workers released.

No easy solution is submitted either in the issue of wage rates involved in the strike. But the proposal is eminently logical that the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Trade Commission be called upon to make studies of the prevailing wages in the textile industry and of the industry's ability to pay additional wages. The NRA research division has made such a study but it is disputed by labor, and a further and broader report would be helpful.

While upholding many of labor's criticisms of NRA and the industry, the Winant board shows realism in holding that for the present at least the question of union recognition must be decided plant by plant rather than on any national scale and that Section 7A of the Recovery Act "imposes a duty on employers to recognize any individual or organization chosen as the representatives of their employees."

If the textile unions will send their members back to work and if textile manufacturers will abide by the conditions reasonably laid down, this report offers the basis not only for present peace in one of America's largest industries but also for a structure of permanent value in its labor relations.

Lessons From the Past

THE restoration of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century houses in a little industrial hamlet in the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, as referred to on today's Home Furnishing page, indicates a gratifying spread of similar activities in the United States. Larger projects of the same sort have been undertaken at Williamsburg, Va., and Dearborn, Mich., sponsored by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Henry Ford. Without doubt, these and scores of more modest enterprises have inspired many persons to preserve whatever their own homes or communities may hold of an original architectural character, often approaching the classic in its excellence and rich in associations with the past.

The Massachusetts restoration has been carried out under one man, an official of a group of antiquarians known as the Early American Industries Association. Their enthusiastic and intelligent attention is helping to preserve the taste, skill and enterprise of those who, in the wilderness and under primitive conditions, laid the foundations for the culture and comforts that we now enjoy. In other countries, too, there appears to be a desire to preserve buildings that have historic, æsthetic, or antiquarian value. Examples of architecture typical of certain regions or periods, ranging from the simplest of peasants' huts to veritable palaces, have become the property of governments or of semi-public organizations, and made accessible for the public.

Scandinavia seems to have been the leader in assembling complete farm homes—dwellings, sheds and barns—of several generations past. The Norsk Folkemuseum at Bygdo, a suburb of Oslo, and the extensive enclosures of Skansen, in Stockholm, reflect the alertness of Norway and Sweden in these matters. England has its National Trust and its Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. In France, Demuere Historique appears to concern itself mainly with chateaux. The United States has many societies. Some own or administer only a single important building; others more. The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities administers nearly thirty. Such guardianships are of immeasurable importance in extent and scope, but they have accomplished their full purpose only when citizens throughout the country have become active in preserving in each community whatever remains that is significant of its origin, in buildings, arts and industries.

And Now Massachusetts

THE American people are at present far more interested in recovery than in rights. To most of them "recovery" is very much a personal matter, readily translated into terms of "work and wages." At this stage they will give their votes to candidates who talk politics to them in those easily appreciated terms rather than to gentlemen who seek to enlist their interest in the failures of NRA and the danger of losing individual rights under "regimentation."

One upset after another in the various state primaries has illustrated this fact. The smashing overturn of the Democratic organization in Massachusetts by former Mayor Curley of Boston is the most recent example. Mr. Curley's more than two-to-one defeat of General Cole fits well into the picture built up by the Sinclair victory in California, the Bilbo upset in Mississippi and the surprise in Maine. The fact that General Cole was the official nominee of the pre-primary convention and had the vigorous support of Senator Walsh and Governor Ely only emphasizes the lesson of his defeat.

Mr. Farley may explain the result as an indorsement of the New Deal. Republicans may agree with the P. M. G. (Postmaster-General or Paymaster-General) to the extent of crediting it to voters—especially those who have jobs or relief—mistaking the New Deal for Santa Claus. That explanation is far more plausible for Maine than for Massachusetts, where the party organization and the control of federal patronage were not in Mr. Curley's hands. And the Santa Claus theory falls down even more completely in Mississippi and California.

Opponents of the New Deal are performing a necessary and useful service in pointing to the faults in the New Deal and warning against the infringement of constitutional rights. There is real danger of relief becoming a political racket—though it is abused more by local politicians in both parties than by the federal administrators. And there is vital need for a check on bureaucracy under a spoils system. But as a matter of practical politics, those who attack the New Deal will not get far at present unless they offer a better alternative in the shape of a recovery program of their own.

Undoing Coke's Work

IT IS hardly surprising that the tercentenary of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), the famous leader in the British struggle for constitutional freedom, should have passed with little or no celebration. Many are of the opinion that the twentieth century is rapidly undoing the work which Coke accomplished in the seventeenth; and there is not much point in setting up memorials at the very moment when one is destroying those things for which the memorials stand.

Coke was a protagonist in that great struggle of 300 years ago which resulted in the British executive becoming responsible to the legislature. A century and a half later the Constitution of the United States still further developed the tradition then established. But of late years the power of the executive in Britain has increased in a way that seems to suggest that the full impetus of Coke's work has now reached exhaustion.

Lord Chief Justice Hewart has pointed out that pressure of times forces Parliament nowadays to pass many laws which require amplification before they can be put into operation, and this amplification is left to ministers of the Crown and their departments. Generally speaking, the decisions which ministers take under these acts are given the force of law itself, so that in practice there is gradually returning in Britain a state of affairs in which, as obtained before the time of Coke, the executive is independent of the legislature and not responsible to the judiciary.

What will become of the rule of law if this tendency develops unchecked is a question that causes misgivings in the breasts of many observers. This is the reason for the widespread support received for Lord Hewart's suggestion that the decisions of ministers of the Crown in these circumstances should be liable to the jurisdiction of the law courts.

1934 Short Stories

Book of the Day

TO ANYONE who looks beyond the moment's enjoyment, the introductory comments in Edward J. O'Brien's annual collections of short stories are more interesting than the selections he has made. His evaluation is based on twenty years of careful scanning of the magazine output in fiction. He has seen year-by-year variations in style and content, he is able to appraise long-time changes. "The best" in literature is inevitably a matter of opinion, especially in contemporary literature, but whether we agree with Mr. O'Brien or not in his selections, we must recognize that he has consistently stood for the liberalizing of the short story from standardization. Individuality and flexibility in form and "the release of the springs of creative activity" are to him the supreme good.

In Mr. O'Brien's introduction to THE BEST SHORT STORIES, 1934 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50), he warns writers against a new kind of standardization. They have broken loose from old forms and won a new freedom, but there is risk of a mass production of the new kind of story. "Every story," he urges, "is a new and individual piece of pottery with its own laws. . . . Let the American story writer follow the compulsion of his own spirit, and life will take care of the rest."

The distinguishing quality of the better new American short stories he believes to be their embodiment "in a simple, free, happy way of the life-current of all that is new and vigorous and promising in American society." Many of the stories are folk tales in the sense that they come from the life of the people and deal with elemental themes. There are no fine-spun superficialities or psychological situations, but experience, actual and often harsh.

THE BEST BRITISH SHORT STORIES, 1934 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50), contains many examples of the lyrical or elegiac quality in British writers, whose work "stands or falls by its success as a kind of poetic expression." They depend upon style more than upon material. "The Gleaner," by H. E. Bates, is a poem in all but rhythm. Rearden Conner's "Aftermath," L. A. Pavey's "Carbon Copy," L. Steni's "Mère Deux Œufs" are poetic in their illusive, mysterious undertones.

The American stories are longer, more complex, and possess more plot. Both groups of writers have drawn their material from what might be termed humble life. Their characters are preponderantly vagrants, peasants, miners, fishermen, factory workers, peddlers, women on backroads farms, mountain folk, Negroes, new immigrants. In the British collection—from British, Irish and colonial sources—there is the greater variety of scene. There are few love stories in either volume, and virtually no humor.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

A Day With the Revolutionists

[Recent news reports from Bulgaria have it that Ivan Mihailoff, leader of a Macedonian revolutionary organization known as the Imro, with members of that body, is being pursued by the Sofia Government. For fifty years the organization has survived all similar attempts, and one of the obstacles to its present "liquidation" is likely to lie in the character of Mihailoff himself. A word sketch of that revolutionary leader and his group is presented here by an American writer and journalist, whose adventures have taken him into the Imro camp and have permitted him to know Mihailoff. His report will help readers to understand how and why events in Bulgaria proceed as they do.]

By John Bakeless

IVAN MIHAILOFF, leader of the Inner Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, on whom the Bulgarian Government has vainly been endeavoring to lay its hands for some months, is one of the most interesting men in Europe. Though he is the refugee head of a government which, as he once proudly told me, is "illegal everywhere," and though he quite frankly seeks Macedonian freedom by a program of relentless political assassination, he is personally the reverse of what one would expect a Balkan outlaw chief to be.

In the Hills

Slight but sinewy in build, small in stature, smooth-shaven and perfectly groomed even when hidden in the mountains, he looks as if he were made of iron and his handclasp is like tempered steel. Perfectly familiar with international affairs, exquisitely urbane, he will sit placidly on a Balkan hillside explaining the Macedonian question, defending political assassination as a legitimate means of action, and drawing his illustrations now from the classics, now from British history, now from the League of Nations. Once a manuscript of mine which had been sent to him by secret courier came back—with a Latin phrase gently but firmly corrected. Once when I lunched with him secretly in a hidden refuge he provided two entrées, one cooked in Balkan style, one in American style. Not all Americans can enjoy Balkan cooking and no guest of his must be left unsatisfied. Mihailoff is like that.

* * *

Twenty-four hours in and near his mountain camp—a guest so long as I behaved myself and something worse than a prisoner if I didn't—made about as interesting a time as I ever spent anywhere. A group of his men—a gunman, a German-speaking interpreter, and a chauffeur—snatched me out of Sofia in the early morning hours. Far out in the country they handed me over to a new group—a *comitadji* specially detailed from Mihailoff's own bodyguard, another interpreter, English-speaking this time, and a coachman.

Only the American journalist made the whole journey—one of the Imro's little devices to prevent possible treachery. None of the men who collected me in Sofia knew where I went. I myself had no chance to betray Mihailoff to the eagerly seeking governments (had I been so inclined). A formidable band of *comitadjis* stood guard during the interview, and afterwards I remained a prisoner—or rather, a guest who couldn't leave—until the outlaw chief had time to disappear into his mountains, where neither the Bulgarian army nor the Yugoslav secret service have ever been able to catch him.

We talked all morning and well into the afternoon. While his *comitadjis* stood guard, one with a rifle meaningly pointed in my general direction, he told me of the organization of the Imro, of its secret service, its tax system, its "educational" work of smuggling books in their own language to the Macedonians under Yugoslav rule, its law courts, which can impose only the death penalty, its dreaded executioners who carry out the sentence by political assassination, the only means possible.

* * *

They tell fantastic stories in the Balkans of these "executions," which are carried out by women as well as by men. There was the Roumanian, Panitza, whose cunning baffled the Imro for years. Once they blew up the house where he had lodged for the night—only to discover too late that the astute Panitza had prudently retired to a haystack as soon as it was dark and had been quite unharmed by the explosion. The men of the Imro having failed, the present Mme. Mihailoff, who now shares her husband's exile, took up the hunt. A few months later she shot Panitza dead during a performance in the Burgtheatre in Vienna.

Then there were the men who a year or two ago shot down Simeon Evtimoff, editor of La Macedoine, outside the Royal Palace in Sofia. I knew Evtimoff personally, a delightful fellow, a brilliant journalist, the life and soul of the Imro's propaganda. Like a true *comitadji*, he fought to the last, and the men who killed him were taken to a hospital afterwards. The Bulgarian Government, aware that Mihailoff would avenge the Imro's journalist, filled the hospital with police, hoping to avert further trouble. They did not know that the nurse attending the men was an agent of the Imro. Mihailoff sent the girl a revolver. That was message enough. She went to the room of one of the men, smoothed his pillow, made him as comfortable as she could—and then calmly shot him.

That Macedonian girl is serving her sentence in a Bulgarian prison today—quite content. She carried out the orders of the only government that she recognized in Macedonia. That it is an illegal government makes no difference; from the Macedonian point of view, it ought to be the legal government.

* * *

Mihailoff was entirely frank in telling me of his intention to keep up the policy of terrorism until Macedonia was free of the Greeks, Yugoslavs, and Bulgars who now possess the territory. There were no acts of terrorism against the Bulgarian Government, which was then pursuing a conciliatory policy, but there was perpetual terror in Yugoslavia and some acts of violence in Greece. Mihailoff calmly remarked that there were 80,000 Yugoslav gendarmes in Macedonia, whom the Imro proposed to wipe out, man by man. It would take some time. The Imro would much prefer having them go back peaceably to Yugoslavia.

The present Bulgarian Government of Premier Georgieff has made definite efforts to stamp out the Imro. Mihailoff has been driven out of the country and other leaders have been captured.

But in fifty years no government has ever succeeded in putting down the Imro completely. The leaders may be caught. No matter. Others will arise. The *comitadji* who finds the hills becoming too hot for him, changes his clothes and becomes a peaceful peasant, biding his time. The organization remains, and it also bides its time.

As I sat opposite Mihailoff in his camp, I was struck by the determination of his face and his voice as he declared that the Imro would fight until Macedonia was free, would fight for any length of time, at any cost, by any means. As he grew earnest his facial muscles tightened and two pairs of lines stood out on each side of his face, taut and thin and white. When I read that the Imro is to be broken up, I remember those thin white lines and permit myself a certain skepticism.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Shallowness of False Emphasis

By Frank L. Perrin

THIS is not to be a dissertation upon the uses and abuses of interpretative emphasis indulged in by elocutionists, public speakers, and budding orators. Neither is it sought either to commend or discuss the habitual use of italicized words by considerate authors and epistolarians who presuppose the inability of their readers to discern the import of their messages unless these are thus interpreted or documented. The purpose, which I hope to make apparent by the use of simple, everyday words, is to discover the animating influence which just now, quite perceptibly, prompts such overemphasis of the alleged hardships and woes of thousands of people of the United States who are seeking and hoping to return to regular profitable employment and enjoyment of accustomed prosperity.

We on the eastern seaboard just now are endeavoring to peek behind the curtain that we may discover just what are the actuating and perhaps stubborn influences behind the textile strikes. Our friends on the west coast quite recently dealt with a similar problem at the time of the longshoremen's strikes and the attempted general strike in San Francisco and neighboring bay cities. In the West it was discovered, as had been supposed, that the grievances of the strikers did not present the main issue in the dispute. Behind them were the representatives of actually sinister and destructive influences who, when the opportunity was given them to disclose their real purpose, met the sudden defeat which was inevitable.

* * *

More and more it has been apparent, from the beginning of the agitation which finally led to the textile strike in the East, that methods distinctly foreign to America were being employed to defeat a compromise between workers and employers. The agitators who finally succeeded in inducing a resort to compulsion, and who have thus far defeated every effort toward compromise, are not themselves aggrieved, nor will they profit directly by any improvement in wage or working conditions. It is their self-imposed task to emphasize, ostensibly in the name of humanity, the alleged woes of those for whom they profess to act.

From now until November, following primary election campaigns in many of the states, the American people will be either the voluntary or the hapless targets at whom candidates for political office will discharge a barrage of campaign oratory. Not all these are more anxious to render service to their community, state, or nation than to themselves and to the organizations which have promoted their candidacies.

We cannot always choose the environment which surrounds us. That, unfortunately, is too often colored or made distasteful by others. But there are sounds which we may refuse to hear, just as there are specious arguments which we may ignore. Within your recollection and mine there perhaps has never been a time when the whole atmosphere about us was so filled with the uttered and unuttered opinions and prejudices of those who would do our thinking for us. Nostrums and remedies recommended as possessing healing, beautifying, or therapeutic properties are offered on scores of programs by radio advertisers. Grow fat or become slender as you choose by the methods prescribed.

* * *

Possibly it would be helpful were it possible to apply to all forms of commercial and political publicity the rule which publishers of newspapers and magazines have urged. "Truth in Advertising" is the slogan adopted by the champions of this reform. But there are those who question the sincerity of these reformers. Extravagant statements, if they bear the hall mark of approval by regularly appointed censors, may prove even more misleading than patent falsehoods. This should be remembered when we read or listen to the arguments offered by ambitious or designing advocates of persuasive theories, economic or social, which appear to bear the stamp of conventional regularity.

By some method or process, all of us who would not be deceived or misled must become more aware of the need of applying, wisely and constantly, our individual appraisal of proposed or suggested mass activity. Such activity, after all, represents nothing concrete in itself. It is, in fact, the consensus of individual decision and action, unless, unhappily, we have surrendered our right of individual decision to others. No one can cast your ballot, wherever or for what purpose an election is held. There comes a day or a moment, when each of us must, for ourselves, make a final decision. Whether that decision is wise or unwise, whether it is right or wrong, depends entirely upon our ability to divest thought of the influences which would tempt us to err. To each one of us comes, if desired, the opportunity to shape our course aright.

Letters to the Monitor

World Day for Animals

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once again kindly grant me space in your valued columns to announce that October 4 will be "World Day for Animals."

The World Antivivisection League (English branch), proponent of the day, entreats all to think, act, speak for suffering animals, and, where possible, to arrange some celebration, however simple. Only by perpetual reminder can we keep alive interest in any cause for the right.

HELEN KING.

New York,

The Wide Horizon

The Lesson of Tolpuddle

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

IN THE heart of Wessex, Thomas Hardy's country, lies a group of villages with curious names. One is Puddlehinton, another is Puddletown and a third is Tolpuddle. A little way to the north, hidden among trees and downs and surrounded by a maze of twisting lanes, is the ancient manor of Bingham's Melcombe, the ancestral home of the family from which sprang the present Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's. On the day when I went there the Ambassador was paying one of his periodical visits to the Lady of the Manor, who, with Mrs. Hardy, welcomed him and Mrs. Bingham.

To reach this setting of rural peace and beauty, I had driven through Tolpuddle where the General Council of the Trades Union Congress was holding a big meeting to commemorate the "Tolpuddle martyrs," the six laborers who, a century ago, were sentenced to penal servitude and transported to Australia for having combined to ask the Wessex farmers to raise agricultural wages.

For a moment I recaptured what after some years of residence and work in Rome, seemed to me the secret of the "Eternal City"—that she destroys the notion of time.

If, in Rome, one felt and thought in terms of millennia rather than of centuries, it is not hard, even in Wessex, to ignore the passing of minor units of time. Local legend has it that, on a hill that rises above Bingham's Melcombe and looks down on Milton Abbas beyond, the tramp of Roman soldiery and the rush of their chariots can still be heard by ears attuned to the deeper harmonies of things. A little to the south stand, on their commanding eminence, the ruins of Corfe Castle, once the main stronghold of successive rulers over this region, from ancient Briton to Saxon, Dane, Norman and Plantagenet. Of history and pre-history, viewed backward, Wessex is full; and it seemed to me not a bad vantage point from which to view history looking forward.

* * *

The hard-fisted vindictiveness of the Wessex farmers toward the Tolpuddle laborers gave a fillip to, if it was not actually the beginning of, the Trade Union movement in England. No doubt those farmers acted within their rights. Solid Conservatives may have felt that law and order were being upheld. Today it is easy to see that a little more wisdom, a somewhat wider capacity for reading history forward, would have saved much woe and more bitterness.

After their Tolpuddle celebration, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress adjourned to the port of Weymouth for the annual convention. There the president announced a general Trade Union offensive and called for a new form of mass action so as to coerce recalcitrant employers and governments. He invoked the example of the "Tolpuddle martyrs." I feel inclined to doubt whether the Tolpuddle deportees would not have recoiled from some of the conclusions he sanctioned by their example.

In 1926 the T. U. C. declared a general strike in support of the Miners' Federation which had a grievance against the coal owners. The general strike was resisted by the Baldwin Government and the public, and was smashed in less than a fortnight.

Public opinion, hostile to the general strike, favored the miners. It turned steadily against the Baldwin Conservative Government which seemed unwilling or unable to distinguish between the justice of withstanding a Trade Union attempt to dictate national policy, and the justice of the miners' case in their particular quarrel. Consequently the Baldwin Government was badly beaten in the ensuing general election.

* * *

Looking backwards, in the calm atmosphere of Wessex, one seems to see that the root of the trouble lies in the assumption that men live by bread alone, and that moral imponderables lack weight. The "haves" are unwilling to give of their abundance to the "have nots"—until the "have nots" combine to wrest something from the "haves." In the process, the "have nots" make a doctrine to the effect that a man's life consists in the abundance of the things that he possesseth, and try to get and to use political power as a lever for imposing their rule upon the "haves."

Such thoughts ran through the presidential address at the Trades Union Convention of Weymouth. The president said the enemies of freedom and democracy were conducting a reign of terror accompanied by acts of violence and bloodshed which had shocked the conscience of the civilized world.

"The enemies of freedom and democracy!" Who are they? I think they are the men, "haves" and "have nots" alike, who fail to respect individual human rights and needs when they are strong enough to work their own will without restraint. Freedom and democracy begin at home. Their foe is the spirit of violence. Their friend is the spirit of justice and righteousness, not untouched by compassionate imagination. The lesson of Tolpuddle is not to be read in a vindictive frame of mind nor in one of coercion by dictatorial power exercised through mass Trade Union strategy or otherwise. A few hours of quiet reflection amid the rural peace of Wessex may bring one nearer to an understanding of it than all the commemorations of martyrs and Trade Union harangues.